Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1861. NUMBER 290.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
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SPECIAL DISPATCHES

THE WAR.

A REBEL GENERAL CAPTURED.

DEATH OF COUNT GAVOUR.

Garibaldi Coming to America.

STEAMER CANADIAN LOST

Particulars of the Blockade in St. Louis.

Contrabands at Cairo.

GEN. LYON'S PROCLAMATION TO CITIZENS OF MISSOURI.

REBELS TO RETREAT TO MANASSAS GAP.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exciting News from St. Louis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 17, 1861.

Another unfortunate affair occurred at a quarter past nine this morning, on Seventh street, opposite the Recorder's Court. A detachment of Col. Steifel's regiment was passing toward Olive street, when a pistol shot from an engine house or dwelling struck Capt. Relcks in the shoulder, taking a downward direction. A crowd being in front of the engine house, the troops supposed the shot came thence, and aimed and fired into the crowd, killing five (names unknown) and wounding six or seven.

A second detachment fired from the corner of Pine street, riddling buildings—effect unknown.

Another account says one soldier was capping his rifle, when it went off accidentally, and shooting ensued. Capt. Relks's wound, however, disproves this story.

Immense excitement ensued, and people are thronging up town, prepared for the worst.

The troops halted between Chestnut and Market streets on Seventh. C.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The street collision to-day, was not so serious as apprehended. The Secessionists have been trying to make great capital out of it, but unsuccessfully. The most reliable version states that five companies of Col. Kallman's regiment having returned from St. Charles by the North Missouri railroad, passed up Broadway to Seventh street and St. Charles street. A man on the sidewalk made some insulting remarks, which caused his arrest. He disputed any offensive meaning and was released and passed to Olive street, where a shot was fired from a second story window, east side. The soldiers say that simultaneously with this a shot was fired from the pavement by the man just released. Peter Stelk fell in the ranks, wounded, when his comrades commenced firing at the windows. Several witnesses testify to hearing shots from pistols from windows. Some say six were fired.

The accredited story as to the accidental discharge of a musket is untrue, as being the cause of the troops firing. A gun did go off, but this was before Stelk fell.

No doubt is felt this evening that the troops were assailed by shots first.

The serious results are:

KILLED.—Jabez Torrin, moulder; Curren Tracy, laborer; Nemeir W. Pratt, policeman; killed in Recorder's Court room balcony, one unknown.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Rieck, badly, but not fatally; Peter Stock, soldier; an Irishman living on 13th street, wounded in left leg; Sergeant with back shot—impossible to have been struck by the troops, who fired only ball; two others were sent to the hospital.

Col. McNeil's regiment was to leave for the South-west branch to-day, but the above difficulty detained them

There was a large crowd around the scene of the shooting all day long, and several panics but no serious troubles. The police dispersed several attempts at inflammatory speechifying.

Gen. Lyon's proclamation gives satisfaction. Passengers from Jefferson City to-night report that negro was received yesterday of a skirmish between Federal troops from Leavenworth, Kansas, at Independence, and State troops known to be well organized in that vicinity. It is reported that the Federal forces were repulsed. All this news comes through secession channels, and is not believed at the Arsenal. There may have been a collision; result uncertain.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1861.

The reported occupation of Harper's Ferry by the advance guard of Gen. Patterson's army and of Leesburg by Col. Stone's Brigade is not confirmed. Apparently authentic advices to that effect were received here yesterday. It is exceedingly difficult to discriminate between facts and rumors at this time, and even the military authorities are almost daily deceived by the latter magnified into the former by otherwise well-meaning informers.

Twelve more Regiments have been ordered here from the North and fifteen to Fortress Monroe. Three are expected to arrive here before to-morrow morning.

A member of Congress just arrived here from Fortress Monroe, states, upon the authority of Gen. Butler himself, that an advance upon the enemy was contemplated to be made to-day.

The regiments on both sides of the river are celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill in grand style.

Five regiments advanced a short distance in the direction of Fairfax Court House last night, in consequence of a reported onward movement of the rebels, but the alarm having proved false, they fell back to their former positions this morning.

A plentitude of reports to the contrary not withstanding, the highest military authorities adhere to the conviction, based on reliable information, that the rebels will retreat from Manassas Gap to Manassas Junction.

The President is busily engaged with his message, and the impression prevails that it will not come short of the expectations of the country, but recommend legislation for a most vigorous prosecution of the war.

From Springfield.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 17, 1861.

The Governor has to-day tendered the Colonelcy of the State at Large Regiment to John Mason Loomis of Chicago, and the Lieutenant Colonelcy to J. R. Scott, and the post of Major to Fred. Harding. A general order has been issued ranking the Captains of the six regiments of the first brigade—from one to sixty Lieutenants to rank in the order of their Captains.

Assistant Adjutant General Loomis mustered five of the eleven companies of the Seventh Congressional regiment into the service of the State, to-day. The others will be mustered probably to-morrow. No difficulty is anticipated in filling up the regiment. Col. Grant has arrived and has subordination is rapidly disappearing.

Col. J. D. Webster, State Engineer, arrived in town this morning. He has been locating the camps for the brigades at Alton and Quincy. He has had some difficulty at both points to secure at once proximity to the cities, shade, water, and suitable parade grounds. The camp at Alton lies about three-quarters of a mile east, that at Quincy the same distance north, of the city.

The Auditor and Treasurer have been today paying off discharged and other volunteers.

From Cairo.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 17, 1861.

No stirring news.

Last evening a detachment of Col. Cook's Regiment 200 strong, made a demonstration in front of the Commissary Department. They complained that they had been furnished with sour bread and a short weight of meat for many days, and in fact that they were suffering from the effects of bad provisions and hunger. They were addressed by their commanding officer and promised that their grievances should be redressed, and that they should have the cause of complaint hereafter. There is not the least doubt that the baker of the bread is notoriously incompetent, as every day he bakes bread out of the best material, which is sour in a few hours after baking.

Col. Cook's regiment were this morning removed from their camp to Mound City, where they have provided splendid high and cool quarters, in an exhaustive brick building in that city. Their former quarters were on high, hot and uncomfortable grounds; hence the change by request of officers. They are within twenty-five minutes' rail of active duty.

Three contraband negroes made their way over from Kentucky, this morning, on their flight from Tennesee, viz: two boys and one girl—all young, active and ebony specimens. The contrabands were intensely happy, and are cutting up awful capers in the camp. As they are from Tennessee, they are pronounced contraband by Gen. Prentiss.

No news of importance from the South today. No troops yet at Columbus. They are waiting for the Cairo forces to come down, they say.

Weather cool and delightful. Troops in fine health and spirits and high discipline.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Last Night's Dispatches

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The Federal force now engaged in the interior of this State consists of upwards of *ten thousand men*, 2,500 of whom are stationed at Hermann and Jefferson City; 3,500 at Rolla, the terminus of the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad; 2,500 at St. Joseph, and along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; one thousand on the North Missouri Railroad, and many thousand at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo.

In addition to this there is a force of 2,500 remaining at St. Louis, which can be increased to seven thousand in a few hours by accessions from neighboring camps in Illinois. These troops hold the entire portion of the State south of the Missouri river, the south-east quarter lying between the Mississippi line drawn southward from Jefferson City to the Arkansas border, giving the Federal Government the important points of St. Louis, Hannibal St. Joseph, and Bird's Point, as basis of operation, with the rivers and railroads as means of transportation.

Nothing is known of the movements of troops above Jefferson City

The Warren (Mo.) *Democrat* says Judge Johnson will not take his seat in the United States Senate in July. It also states that Senator Polk will not be a candidate.

As a part of Col. Kallman's regiment of Reserve Corps were returning from the North Missouri Railroad, about 11 o'clock this morning, when opposite the Recorder's court room on Seventh street, between Ohio and Locust, a company near the rear of the column, suddenly halted and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the Recorder's Court, and second story of an adjoining house, killing four citizens and mortally wounding two and slightly injuring one. No reason regarding the cause of firing are very conflicting, one being that a pistol shot was fired from the window of a house at the corner of Seventh and Locust streets, which took effect in the shoulder of the Captain, when he gave the word to fire; another, that a soldier accidentally discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole Company became frightened, and discharged a full volley at the crowd on the sidewalk and at the windows of houses.

The Recorder's Court was in session, crowded with prisoners and spectators.

Pratt, a man shot in the side, died in ten minutes. Another, a Frenchman, received three balls in his legs and will undoubtedly die.

The names of other persons who were killed on the pavement below are not yet reported.

The window just behind Recorder Peer's desk was riddled with bullets, and broken glass rattled on the desk. It was while the killed were removed by the health officer. A thorough investigation of the affair will be had, when particulars will be given.

LATER.

It is impossible to arrive at the truth in relation to the firing upon citizens, to-day, by volunteers from Missouri regiments. It is necessary that pistol shots were repeatedly fired from windows of the house adjoining the Recorder's Court rooms, in front of the regiment, while an equal or greater number assert no pistols were fired from any quarter, and that the first and only shot before general firing was the accidental discharge of a rifle in ranks.

The wound of Capt. Reische, however, is of such a character as to induce belief that he was shot from the second or third story window, the ball entering his coat just back of the point of his left shoulder, tearing the skin across his spine, and passing out at the lower point of the right shoulder blade. Two or three members of the same company are said to be wounded by buck shot. A large number of witnesses have been summoned to attend the Coroner's inquest to-morrow morning, when it is hoped the facts will be learned.

The following additional names of those killed have been learned: Jobez, Ferris, Curran, Tracy, Leuci Cells, a man named Burns of Chicago.

Much excitement exists, but we hear no demonstration of any character having been made.

Gen. Lyon's Proclamation.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The following proclamation has just been issued in an extra *Democrat*:

"TO THE CITIZENS OF MISSOURI: Prior to the proclamation issued by Gov. Jackson of date the 12th of June, it was well known to you that the Governor and Legislature symbolized with the secession movement, and were now in progress in this country, and had adopted every means in their power to effect its organization and carrying out the policy of the Government, and maintaining the dignity as above indicated, hostilities should unfortunately occur and such occupy consequences should follow, I would hope that all aggravation of those evils may be avoided, and that they may be diverted from the innocent, and may fall only upon the heads of those by whom they have been provoked. In discharge of these plain but onerous duties, I shall rely for countenance and active co-operation upon all good citizens, and shall expect them to discountenance all illegal combinations or organization, and support and uphold, by every lawful means, the Federal Government, upon the maintenance of which depend their liberties and the perfect enjoyment of all their rights

(Signed) N. LYON,
Brig. Gen'l U. S. Volunteers, Com'nd'g.

Col. Boernstein at Jefferson.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 17.—The following proclamation was issued here to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, CAPITOL,
JEFFERSON CITY, June 17, 1861.

To the Citizens of Cole county and the adjoining counties of Mo—Citizens: I have been appointed in the place of General Frost, commander of this place, with the view to extend my authority over Cole Co. and the adjacent counties, in order to preserve the present tranquility of all citizens, to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of the government and of the laws, and the enforcement of the Constitutional laws of the country. By the precipitate flight of Governor C. L. Jackson and others, you have been left without a State authority without a government. This state of things would have produced lawlessness and anarchy, and all the consequent evils, and it has been deemed necessary to supply this lack by appointing a commander of this place, having a surveillance over the city and the vicinity. I, therefore, call upon the civil authorities, as well as the authorities of this county, to continue in the legal exercise of their official duties, and I will always be ready to lend them my assistance in case my movement is contemplated from this point and recruits from surrounding counties are largely on the increase.

The Wheeling Convention.

WHEELING, June 17.—In the Convention today, Mr. Pierpont, of Marion county, made a speech in favor of the Declaration. On motion of Mr. Dorsey, of Monongahela, the Declaration was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Carlisle obtained leave to re. ort an ordinance for reorganizing the financial bureau of the State, by which no sheriff or other depositor of public funds is permitted, under penalty of loss of his office, to pay money to the Richmond authorities, or any of but the authorities hereafter to be provided. Mr. Dorsey moved that the Declaration be put upon the passage calling for the ayes and nays. Ayes, 56; not a vote in the negative. Thirty members were absent on leave. The Declaration was signed by 56, the same number that signed the Declaration of Independence.

Items from Northern Missouri.

QUINCY, June 17.—It is reported by a passenger on this evening's down packet, that 500 secession recruits were to start from Canton, Mo., for Camp Jackson in a day or two. A citizen of that place has been here all day, trying to get aid from Col. Smith to break up this organization, and prevent their departure. Col. Smith has about 480 men here, but no equipments except guns.

An express messenger has brought messages from Shelbina that should have come to Hannibal by telegraph. He says the telegraph poles were cut down this morning between Shelbina and Hunnewell, Shelby Co. That was soon repaired, but this afternoon the line was again cut between Macon City and Palmyra. Line now in working order.

At about 5 P. M., at a station 81 miles this side of St. Joseph, to day, the secessionists set fire to a bridge by the use of camphene. From the incendiary means, and many fail only to burn this evening came in sight of it. While she bridge was being fired, it is said a party of secessionists, to the number of over a number of Union men whom they had shut up in the freight house.

The steamer Die Vernon left here on an excursion trip to Cairo this afternoon, to remain there 24 hours. About thirty persons went from here.

Interest on Virginia Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 17.—A letter from a mercantile house in Richmond says there is no probability of any provision being made for the payment of the Virginia interest due here in July, but expresses entire confidence that it will be paid in Virginia currency at Richmond.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, June 17.—An advance of the rebels was expected last night from Fairfax, C. H. Our position is considered impregnable.

Gen. Patterson.

FREDERICK, Md., June 17.—Gen Patterson's forces are encamped at Hagerstown and Frankstown, fifteen miles distant, and at several intervening points.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Gov. Hicks sent a sharp message to the Legislature in reply to the order of the House appointing a committee to examine the executive record.

*

More New York Troops.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Eight regiments are expected to leave this city for the seat of war this week, over 7000 strong.

The Anniversary of Bunker Hill.

BOSTON, June 17.—The 86th Anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was observed with more than usual manifestations of patriotism.

Fire in Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 17.—The First Congregational Church, and two dwellings adjoining, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $15,000—partially insured.

Afternoon Dispatches.

Dispatch from the Commander of the Indiana Seven Regiment.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—The Indianapolis *Journal* received the following special dispatch from Col. Lew. Wallace, commander of the 11th Regiment of Indiana Vol. Md., the 16th: After the fight at Romney, the rebels did not rally and return. They ran 16 miles towards Winchester before they stopped. So far from my retreating, I brought into camp at Cumberland their tents, valuable arms, with nine wagons of medical stores, without leaving anything behind. Their rout was total.

Next day there were seven funerals in the town. We killed a captain, an ex-member of the Legislature, and took one of their Majors prisoner.

I send you this to stop the infamous secession slanders about my retreating, started by me now cowardly scoundrels in Maryland. My boys are entitled to all honor and they won it bravely. They have not forgotten Buena Vista.

[Signed] LEW. WALLACE,
Colonel 11th Regiment.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, VIA BALTIMORE, June 16.—A person just from Newport News reports a skirmish there this morning. Three companies sent out by Colonel Phelps to drive in cattle belonging to secessionists, were fired upon by a company of light horse, and three men wounded. The rebels escaped, and the detachment succeeded in its purpose.

The rebels are evidently landing a large body of troops at this point seven miles above Newport News, on the same side of the river. Secession citizens from the river daily. An attack from that quarter is anticipated.

The experiment with Sawyer's American rifled cannon, at Rip Raps, last evening was a brilliant success. Sewell's Point is clearly within range of these guns. Seven of eleven 68 pound shells exploded a short distance from the rebel camp, and one of them over their entrenchments. It created a sensation among the secessionists. A house near the secession banner displayed a white flag.

From the Seat of War.

POINT OF ROCKS, June 15.—The *World's* special gives additional particulars of the Harper's Ferry evacuation. It appears that flintlock muskets, sugar, coffee, cotton, machinery, &c., which they could not take away, were thrown into the river. Nothing was left of any value.

The rebels received information that the Federal troops were going to Winchester to fortify and cut their retreat off, which caused their retreat to that place, where they will be reinforced from Richmond.

It seems there were from 15,000 to 20,000 troops at Harper's Ferry. The Kentucky and Mississippi troops are said they came to fight, and wanted to go and take Washington on their own account.

At Point of Rocks 63 rebel cavalry are reported to be across the river. The rear of the main body of rebels was only ten miles from the Ferry at noon.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Three hundred Confederate troops are reported to be at Leesburg. They doubtless retired on the approach of our troops. Col. O'Neal's regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers, encamped at Locust Point, marched through our streets this morning, en route for Washington, when a forward movement is confidently predicted within a short time.

We have a report that Gen. Butler will make a demonstration towards Yorktown within eight hours.

Accounts of the battle at Bethel through Secession channels, give but one killed and three wounded. The one killed was shot by Dure's Zouaves while firing the building in which troops had taken refuge from Col. Magruder's guns. They further report that they had no rifled cannon, and nothing but howitzers. They duly the approach of Butler in Yorktown. Gen. Magruder is the rebel route.

[N. Y. Times' Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Col. Lander has left Phillippi, where he was at the head of five regiments, and it is supposed he has made a forced march across the mountains to Winchester, distance about 50 miles.

[N. Y. Tribune.'s Dispatch.]

The President is working on his message. He will take the highest ground in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, and finishing it by winter, if possible, recommending a call for half a million of men and an appropriation of two hundred millions of dollars.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, will be tendered a Major Generalship. The 2d Rhode Island regiment is ordered to Washington, where there is to be a concentration of the whole available reserve force in order to make a forward movement towards Richmond.

Capt. Chauncey has taken command of the Susquehanna, and will sail for the Gulf in the course of the week.

Lieut. Col. Lenharts, with 200 District volunteers, had a skirmish across the Potomac with 100 Virginia cavalry near Seneca Mills, six miles above Washington. Ten Virginians, it is thought, were killed—one supposed to be Capt. Shreeves. The Virginians retreated. None of our men were injured.

A detachment guarding a propeller sent here from Annapolis with stores, &c., were attacked on their return below Aquia Creek on Saturday. Several shots were fired by the rebels. The fire was returned with grape and canister. No injury was done us.

[N. Y. Herald's Dispatch.]

There is reason for the confident belief that Gen. Scott is fully prepared to keep the rebel rebels on the back track, at least till they shall have evacuated Virginia and Tennessee. The whole rebel force, except the rear guard, at Manassas Junction is said to be retiring to Richmond.

Every point on the Potomac, from Williamsport to Aquia Creek, is now guarded by Federal troops.

From New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, June 17. The New Orleans *Delta* of the 13th says the Common Council appropriated $300,000 for the support of the families of volunteers.

The ships David and Land, from Bordeaux, were ordered off the bar and sailed for Philadelphia. The ships African and Parsons went to sea on the 12th, and the National on the 11th. The only ships that the bar were the Alhambra, Vigilant and Ikin.

The yacht Gipsey, under British colors, was taken at Fra L'Outre on the 11th by the Brooklyn.

A special dispatch to the *Delta*, from Richmond, says Colonels Wardrouper, Duryea and 150 Federal troops were killed at Big Bethel; 600 Confederates participated, and but one killed and seven wounded. The Charleston *Mercury* gives the number of Confederates killed at 17.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 21st says a large number of the Federal troops landed on the 11th at Hilton Head. Their object was not known. There was great excitement there.

Exciting from Cairo.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—An army officer has just arrived here from Cairo, with dispatches for Gen. Scott. He states that intelligence had been received there that the rebel force under command of Gen. Pillow had everything in readiness, and were expecting to move towards Cairo by the 18th inst. They had transports sufficient to carry 15,000 or 20,000 men.

The commander at Cairo had no doubt of his ability to resist any force the rebels might bring against him.

It appears from information communicated to our officers that Pillow was expecting aid from Kentucky and Missouri, the Governors of those States having given him assurances to that effect. Arrangements had been made by us which would prevent any such aid. It is understood to be the intention of the Government, owing to a request of the commanding officer at Cairo, to send forward, to concentrate more troops in that vicinity.

AGENTS,

Office, Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets,

CHICAGO..... ILLINOIS.

Amount received for Premiums during the past year.....
Amount received for Interest.....

Total receipts.....
Amount of Losses paid during the year.....

Balance.....

The above statement, showing a success unprecedented in the history of Life Insurance, is submitted as a conclusive proof of the desirableness and safety of insurance in this Company.

This Company, organized upon the entirely Mutual system, furnishes Insurance in all the various forms, and to meet all the various contingencies for which Life Insurance is desired, at the ACTUAL COST to the policy holder. There is no STOCK or GUARANTEE FUND to absorb the profits, but the SURPLUS is annually allocated to the policy holders, in proportion to the amount of premium they pay, and may be appropriated to the payment of RENEWAL premiums after the first four years.

Much ..ore recently written and extensively circulated, by a prominent Life Insurance Company condemning the CASH PLAN of half-rate system, as practiced by this and some other prosperous Companies. The illustrations accompanying those attacks explanatory of the system, exhibit either an inexcusable ignorance of the plan, or a wanton effort to mislead and prejudice those who seek insurance upon the most EQUITABLE AND ECONOMICAL PLAN. The explanations thus published to illustrate the HALF NOTE system, do not, it is believed, apply to ANY Company in the country, certainly not in the least degree to the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, in which there can not be an accumulation of premium notes beyond actual half premiums; as the dividends apply to cancel those notes after the first FOUR payments. Parties are not, however, REQUIRED to give a note for any part of the premium, but if preferred may pay ALL CASH, in which case their dividends are applied to a reduction of the premium.

Some of the Superior Advantages this Company offers to the Assured are:

1.—The accumulations have now reached such a point, that the income of the Company, on account of interest of bonds, more than pays the annual losses, leaving the PROFITS ON LIFE INSURANCE TO BE ENTIRELY DIVIDED AMONG THE ASSURED; therefore, insurance in this Company costs less than in any other Company in the country.

2.—OUR HALF the premium on *Life Policies* may be paid by note, which are nearly, if not quite, canceled by dividends.

3.—More than ONE MILLION DOLLARS of the Capital of the Company is loaned on mortgage security in the City of Chicago.

4.—The managers of the Company are so well known in this city and have paid so many losses here, that the ample security to the assured admits of no reasonable doubt.

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED of the citizens of Chicago are already insured in this Company, among whom are the following, to whom we take the liberty of referring:

Nahlon D. Ogden,	E. B. McCagg,
H. W. Gates,	C. Nelson,
E. C. Larned,	J. H. Dole,
Wm. Jones,	E. S. Walker,
Hiram Joy,	J. B. Rice,
James H. Sheahan,	H. Doggett,
A. H. Burley,	D. B. Cook,
J. F. Foster,	H. H. Eastman,
E. P. Barker,	O. W. Holden,
Prof. C. A. Burleigh,	Dan. Wadsworth,
Thomas George,	Jas. M. Strobell,
Jas. M. Emery,	Rev. C. Robinson, jr.,
W. Munger,	D. R. Foster,
Richard Flower,	J. Young,
T. V. Chamberlain,	D. H. Nash,
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Daniel Brainard, M. D.,	A. T. Hatch,
A. H. Burton,	Rev. J. Works, Agt.,
Jas. C. Savage,	A. Hubbard,
Wm. H. Keep,	Francis Bradley,
Wm. H. Ranney,	Charles Randall,
A. B. Perry,	Joseph Bingham,
Rev. Leonard Brown,	Geo. W. Dole,
Geo. W. Gage,	H. Wadsworth,
Geo. Smith,	Rev. Arthur Swazey,
H. D. Quinlan,	Perkins Bass,
Col. Henry Smith,	Rev. Thomas Morrison,
J. H. Dole,	Benjamin R. Bryan,
James Park,	H. D. Colvin,
Rev. Wm. Ellsing,	H. H. Fisher,
Thos. M. Avery,	Rev. E. Walker,
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John Locke,	Rev. Wm. Aitken,
H. D. Spencer,	Rev. Wm. McAllister,
Darius B. Shaw,	Rev. Wm. Clarke,
Augustus Frazee,	Walter Kimball,
Rev. Wm. Barnes,	Wm. Stuart,
Jas. Flood,	Prof. Joseph Haven,
T. S. Williams,	Jerome Beers,
Jas. Gray,	Rev. Wm. Ives,
John D. Caldwell,	Norman B. Judd,
Jas. Robinson,	Rev. Wm. Brodie,
D. B. Walker,	Horace G. Chase,
Rev. J. M. Cooke,	Jas. Lill,
H. L. Culver,	James H. Kilner,
Rev. J. Porter Thayer,	Rev. Wm. Barnes,
H. Briggs,	Porters N. Bogers,
D. L. Gregory,	Walter B. Dimmock.

In times like the present, when the possession of property is so uncertain, and, in consequence, so many families are in danger of being left to the charities of the world, it becomes the urgent duty of every Father in this city, whether rich or poor, to avail himself of the advantages of Life Insurance as a means of guarding those he loves from the contingencies of life and death. Therefore we say to every Father or Husband: If you can only raise the money to pay for a small policy on your life, do it now, don't postpone it another day.

Remember it costs a man aged 21, only about 2 cents a week to insure his life in the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

For $2,000.

Could you do better with the money? And every man who has others dependent upon him not to himself the question.

Insured for 1861 Dividend, 50 per cent.

Application for Insurance received

By L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Agents,

CHICAGO.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—For the War, four Lamplighters, for a Chicago Company. Apply at Room 4, McCormick's Building, to-day between 10 and 12 o'clock. jel8x1t

WANTED—A Situation as Clerk in a Country Store, have been in the Drug business the last four years. Best of references given. Address "P. O. Box 2021," Chicago Post-office. jel8x1t

LOST—On Tuesday, June 11th, of a Small White POODLE DOG, with yellow ears. Whoever returns said Dog to HEPP & CO'S Hair Dressing Saloon, No. 85 South Clark street, will be liberally rewarded. jel8x1t

$5 REWARD.—Dog Lost—A Black and Tan PUP, quite small, four months old, ears uncut. Any one returning said Dog to WM. TROOST, 245 State street, will receive the above reward. jel8x1t

LOST—In Calumet, on Friday night last, a large Bay HORSE, with a white face and two white hind feet. He has a severed scratch on the off hind leg. Whoever will return the same to the subscriber at the North Branch, foot of Division street, near the river, will be liberally rewarded.
C. TORSON.

LOST—On Saturday last, on Canal street, a Dark Brown HORSE, with a white star in his forehead, and a slight scratch on his right shoulder. Whoever will bring him to No. 533 South Canal street, will be liberally rewarded. jel8x1t

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly Book Keeper, who is fully competent to act as Salesman also, if required. Is well posted in the Boot and Shoe business. Business habits and influence some trade. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Satisfactory reference given. Address P. O. Box 1721. jel8x1t

RUNAWAY FROM LANE—Station, Cook County, Ill., a BOY, fifteen years old. When last seen he was going down through Cook Grove, having a gun in one hand and a small black trunk in the other. Whoever will secure said boy and trunk so that I get them again, shall receive $5 as bills of his contracting. Any one knowing of the whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing J. WILCOX, Lane Station, Cook County, Ill. jel8x1t

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR—Furnishing complete rations for three months from July 1st, for the Recruiting and Mustering Party, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, June 20th, at 11 o'clock A. M. No bids will be accepted but for complete rations as provided by the Army regulations.
1st Lieut. 7th Infantry Recruiting Officer,
Superintending Recruiting Service, Chicago, Ill., No. 16 South Clark street. jel8x3t

WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENTS, but can be satisfactorily demonstrated by all.
Mrs. RITTER,
From the West India Island, the Greatest Clairvoyant and Planet Reader of the present age.

MRS. RITTER can be consulted during the hours about friends, whether living or dead, together with the past, present and future. Also, will tell where to find money and different property, etc., etc. She professes to be the only lady in the city who has inscribes for clairvoyance and planet reading. Rooms in the Canal Block, No. 77 West Lake street, Chicago, in short time Mrs. Ritter can be consulted at her residence, No. 46 Main street (up-stairs). From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. jel8x1t

GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN
LOST—REWARD OFFERED.—Lost in the Street cars in the Home Car, going from Jackson street to Reed's Drug Store, a Lady's Gold Hunting Case Watch and Chain, engraved "Hannah M. Hyde." The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Jackson street Depot, or by calling at No. 1275 South Wabash street. jel8x1t P. L. UNDERWOOD.

CHECKS ON B. F. CARVER & CO.
FOR SALE.
Apply to NO. 2 HILLIARD'S BLOCK.
jel8-eod6-10 W. F. COE, South Water and Clark sts.

PRAIRIE LAND TO RENT.
Over 4,000 Acres Good Prairie.
Will satisfactorily rent 2,000 to 3,000 Acres.
Apply at the Home Car, corner Fifth Avenue and Jackson street, to Reed's Drug Store, a Lady's Gold Hunting Case Watch and Chain, engraved "Hannah M. Hyde." The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Jackson street Depot, or by calling at No. 1275 South Wabash street. jel8x1t P. L. UNDERWOOD.

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STRAWBERRIES!—STRAWBERRIES!—Received fresh twice per day, within one hour after they are taken from the vines. Also, Pineapples, Bananas, Lemons, Figs, Nuts, &c. Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, Pipes, Pouches, &c.
At 90 Dearborn Street,
jel8x2t Old Post Office Place.

HARDWARE.
63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63
Corner of State Street.
HARDWARE, CARPENTER'S & COOPER'S TOOLS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
Sold at the Lowest Prices, and guaranteed in every case to give the utmost satisfaction.
P. O. STONE.
63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1861.

THE ISSUE AND THE END.

The Slaveholding rebellion is a war not only against the existence of our Republic, but against the Republican *idea*. It is hostility to the rule of the people. It is a war to establish the right of the Few to domineer over the Many.

The Constitution exacts a Republican form of Government from all the States. The slave-holders seek to subvert the democratic model and replace it with despotic Government. They scornfully repudiate the popular notion of the inalienable rights of man, and trample under foot the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence.

A majority of the Northern people do not yet seem to comprehend the character of the war which has been forced upon them. They do not realize the atrocious nature of the enemy they have to deal with. The slave-holders *hate* the North, because its institutions are Democratic in form and practice.

Some persons suppose the slave-holders have a fit of *sulks* from which they will recover shortly, if nothing be done to irritate them. But this is a great mistake. They are hostile to free government, and have conspired for its overthrow. They abhor Democracy or the rule of the people. They are determined to establish a political system in harmony with their industrial system. If an oligarchy may own labor why should it not also own the government? If the working man may be made a chattel—the property of a nabob, what business have the "great unwashed" the "mud-sills" and "greasy mechanics" to wield the franchise and make the administration? Slavery has corrupted the fountains of Southern opinion. It has stifled freedom of speech. It has suppressed loyalty to the Republic and is waging a war of extermination against free institutions. This contest is to be conducted on the part of the slave-holders, with every circumstance of bitterness, and malevolence known in ancient or modern warfare. As the war progresses, Northern people will get their eyes opened to the true nature of the conflict. They will perceive that peace and concord are impossible while the *cause* of the strife remains. The accursed thing which has alienated the affections of so many thousands from the glorious principles of Republican freedom, is *Slavery*. The conflict will go on until the slave-holding oligarchy is broken down and subjugated, and the Democratic idea is reinstated in the South. The war will not stop short of this consummation unless the loyal North shall be wheedled and swindled into accepting some base and dishonorable compromise. The point of danger for the patriotic cause is when the slaveholding rebels are exhausted; their armies defeated and demoralized; their ports hermetically sealed up from all the world, or in the hands of loyal troops their programme ruined and hopeless; and just when they *must* surrender at discretion, and accept the terms offered by the victorious Sons of Liberty—precisely at that crisis of affairs, when the nation is on the very point of ridding itself forever of the cause of all its woes, a flag of truce will be sent forward, borne by the Crittendens, Bells, Tylers, asking for a cessation of hostilities, guarantees for slavery, and amnesty for traitors, including all the leaders, conspirators and fomentors of the rebellion.

When that hour comes, will the people permit false leaders to enthrone the black demon in the national sanctuary? Will they again bow down and worship it as in times past? Will slavery again be hedged about and protected by special privileges, immunities and guarantees? So sure as the accursed thing survives the conflict will it recuperate its strength and live to renew the contest, and, peradventure, to assassinate the Republic. The present sacrifice of treasure, tears and blood will have been spent for naught. The fruits of victory in the very hour of triumph, will be wantonly flung away.

THE CAPTURED PIRATES.

The capture of the privateer schooner Savannah, with thirty felons on board, who had just signalized their character by seizing the brig Joseph F. Richards near Georgetown, S. C., brings the questions of piracy and the punishment of piracy, before the government and the country. So far as the President and Cabinet have to deal with the matter they are solemnly pledged by proclamation to regard them as *pirates*, and to hang them accordingly. So far as the courts of justice may have to deal with them they cannot be viewed in any other light. They are taken plundering private property on the high seas. They are found sailing under letters of marque granted, not only by no recognized power, but by parricides and traitors against the government of the United States. They are thus branded with the double infamy of piracy and treason. How they can escape the gallows or the yard arm, it is difficult to see.

There has been a good deal of complaint against the Administration for its leniency toward the rebels captured with arms in their hands, and toward spies who, by the usage of civilized warfare, are subject to the death penalty. It has been asked, of what use is it to arrest the scoundrels if we are only allowed to furnish them with a few days' rations, and then set them at liberty. Whether this forbearance is well or ill timed we will not undertake to decide. The case now before us is widely different. Robbery on the highway is one thing, robbery on the high seas is quite another. The laws of civilized nations, with abundant reason, prescribe imprisonment for the one, and death for the other. But there are peculiar reasons why these, the first corsairs taken on the ocean, should be swung aloft in the eyes of all nations. If a public example be made of them, it will go far towards ending the execrable business set on foot by Jeff. Davis and his rebel legislature. It is doubtful whether a second rover would venture a marine league from the shore after his ears were burned with the intelligence that thirty of his colleagues had adorned the yard arm of the Minnesota. On the other hand, if these scoundrels are permitted to go unhung not only is the Government brought into merited contempt, by coming short of its own solemn covenants and engagements, but the premium of impunity is set upon the corsair business, *provided American commerce is their prey*. The vagabonds of all nations will be let loose on our merchantmen, for the temptation will be prodigious and the risk merely nominal. But the evil does not stop here. Necessarily the confidence of our own mercantile classes in the stability and energy of the Government must be weakened, and their support withdrawn, if these privateers are treated otherwise than as pirates. There is no other way, in law, equity or expediency, to dispose of them.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

Our Madison correspondent sets forth the conditions affecting the value of Wisconsin currency, in a well-written letter published herewith. It has been our purpose at all times to give our readers the *facts* in the case, and we print the somewhat rose-colored views of our correspondent, as he sends them, without dotting an *i* or crossing a *t*.

Without entering upon any extended argument as to the value of Wisconsin money, we assert as an incontrovertible principle, that no currency can be a safe one for the business of a State which will not buy *specie, the world's currency, at par*. No community can afford to pay eight, six, four or two per cent. premium for funds with which to meet foreign indebtedness. It is notorious, not only here but all over Wisconsin, that exchange cannot be had at Milwaukee at the newspaper quotations. "The banks are selling only to best customers." This means that a ghastly effort is being made to hold the currency up to 92 or 94 per cent., but that it *will not be held up*. The proposition that after the first day of December next the currency shall be redeemed at Madison or Milwaukee at three-fourths per cent. discount is itself grounded upon a wrong principle. The people of Wisconsin have a right to a *par* currency unless it can be shown that their products, their labor, their property are inferior to other people's by three-fourths of a cent on a dollar. Some people have become so habituated to wild-cat currency that they regard anything a godsend which is worth ninety-nine cents or thereabouts on the dollar.

Our correspondent thinks that the Wisconsin banks, or certain of them, in making great exertions to keep up their currency have shown that they "preferred any sacrifice to dishonor." We hope so indeed. But we think that if they succeed in carrying their 94 per cent money through the season, and thus get the people to save their charters for them and pay them three-quarters of one per cent for exchange forever afterwards, whether the balance of trade be in favor of or against Wisconsin, they are making a pretty handsome speculation.

As to the trade said to have been lost by Chicago in consequence of the discrediting of Wisconsin money here, we would say merely that Chicago wants no more trade which is carried on with an irredeemable currency. The more any city has of it the poorer will it become.

DEATH OF COUNT CAVOUR.

The telegraph brings us word that Count Cavour, the Premier of Victor Emanuel, is dead. This is a loss to European statesmanship and diplomacy from which neither will speedily recover. It is a loss to the King of Sardinia and the cause of constitutional government in Italy, that may involve both in irretrievable disaster. Cavour, for many years the fast friend of representative government, the freedom of the press, toleration in religion, education of the people, Italian unity and Italian independence, has occupied the middle ground between the party of Mazzini and the supporters of Austrian despotism which gave him a hold alike upon the friends of a monarchy, and the advocates of a Republic pure and simple. He abused his influence with neither, but, on the contrary, bending all his great energies to the establishment in his native Sardinia, of institutions upon the model of those of England, he moulded all parties to his purpose, and succeeded against opposition from the Church, opposition from the Aristocracy, and opposition from the Radical Democracy in making Sardinia and Italy what they are to-day. His death is a calamity. The factions that he restrained by the great favor which he enjoyed with the King and the middle classes, will, we fear, break loose; and when they engage with the fierceness and bitterness which have marked their struggles heretofore, the Italian cause will receive many a wound that he living could and would have warded off. The qualities that he possessed in an eminent degree—coolness in danger, honest and patriotic impulses, and, what is rarer still, that sagacious common sense which enabled him, without being eloquent or brilliant, to defeat the combinations against him, are the very qualities which Italy most lacks. She will find thousands as self-sacrificing and as brave, and thousands who exceed him in the splendor of their oratorical gifts; but not one in whom exists the combination of qualities which have enabled him to work out the purpose of his life, and in the face of obstacles that would have terrified a weaker man, lay the foundations of a great and prosperous State.

Count Camillo di Cavour was born in Turin, on the 14th of July, 1808. He died in ripe manhood—the foremost statesman of Europe. Italy will be much blessed if she can preserve the fruits of the great work that he has done.

The War Feeling in the Country.

The war spirit which for a month or more has prevailed to a great extent in the city has lately received a new impetus in the country. Hardly a day passes, we are informed, in the rural districts, say Kane, Dupage, Cook, Kendall, DeKalb, McHenry, Winnebago and Stephenson counties, that flag raisings are not held in one or more towns in each. To these the people turn out in their strength. The ministers, lawyers, and physicians—and once in a while an editor—act as spokesmen on the occasion, and the chance for all who desire to do so to enlist is given after the pole has been raised and the Stars and Stripes sent waving from its peak. In this manner we hear of companies having been raised at Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia and Aurora, on Fox River, and Plato, Canada Corners and other points west of the river, some of which have been accepted and some of which yet await acceptance. Fifteen young men, composed of the best bone and muscle of the vicinity, have left St. Charles lately and enlisted in Col. Wyman's Regiment at Dixon, and are now in the warmer climate. They were too impatient to wait for the enrollment of their company. Any one at all acquainted with the stuff of which men are made in these districts, does not need to be told that better material for fighting soldiers cannot be found in the world. Let some of our regiments in this city, wanting their ranks recruited a little, make a note of this.

After Jeff. Davis.

McMullen's corps of Philadelphia rogues are the fighting boys of the Quaker City. They have vowed a vow to bring back Jeff. Davis' head. From the terrible character for recklessness, dashing bravery which these men possess, it is very certain that if they ever come within striking distance of Jeff. they will get him. They will wait no stupid formalities of law, not even for a drum head Court-martial, for the shrift will be quick and short. The other day a gentleman who is much interested in the vow, presented McMullen with a book of portraits of Davis, Floyd, Cobb, Letcher, and others whose heads are wanted, a sort of portable rogues' gallery, to aid the memory of the boys when the time comes. They were delighted with the present, said it was the very thing they wanted, and are now studying it attentively.

More Rifles.

Several of the Philadelphia machine shops have been altering their machinery for manufacturing firearms. Jenks' great works at Bridesburg, which made large numbers of cotton gins and other plantation machinery, have contracted for the manufacture of 32,000 Enfield rifles, 1,000 to be delivered in sixty days and after that 1,000 weekly. Every day the war lasts will improve the quality and increase the quantity of the arms of the loyal troops. The best of long range rifles will replace the old fashioned musket; and rifle cannon of all calibre will be supplied in abundance to both land and sea forces.

Row at a Camp Meeting.

Since last Wednesday the independent Redfield Methodists have been holding a camp meeting with considerable success in the way of making converts, a few miles Northeast of St. Charles, Kane County, the camp being just over the line of Dupage. It has been numerously attended but has received little if any countenance from the members of the M. E. Church in the vicinity. On Friday night some five or six young men from St. Charles and Geneva, went up to the grounds to see what was being done and if there was any sport, to have a hand in! As it turned out they had their fun and at the same time "put their foot in it." Some disturbance having been raised about some trivial affair, the young men "sailed in." The members of the congregation were too strong and too many for them, and they sallied out again—some with figure-heads badly bruised, disfigured and bloody, and others with divers and sundry black and blue spots on their hulks. Or in other words the boys were used up, driven off and finally four or five of them arrested and put in a temporary guard house for safe-keeping until Saturday, when they were brought before a Justice and placed under $1,000 bonds to meet their trial at the circuit court. One of the young men was severely injured. On Sunday there was a great deal of excitement in the vicinity, and people flocked to the camp ground in large numbers, more perhaps to see sport than to listen to the religious exercises. But law and order prevailed, and it is to be hoped that the meeting will not again be disturbed during its session, which closes to-morrow.

About Wisconsin Currency.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., June 14, 1861.

You have been saying some pretty hard things of late about our Wisconsin currency. It is admitted that it is not quite equal to gold, nor as good as we expect it will be after the first of December next—provided the law repassed last winter is approved by the people, of which there can be little doubt. All banks will then be required to redeem their circulation in Milwaukee or Madison at ¾ of one per cent. discount, to have a *bona fide* cash capital of at least $15,000, in all cases an amount equal to one-third of its circulation, before it can issue any more, the Comptroller prohibited from issuing circulation for more than ninety per cent. of the average value of stocks, (which must be United States or Wisconsin,) and the stockholders of a bank made liable for its debts six months after any transfer. Then it can more truly be said than now, that we have a sound and convertible currency. Such times as the present were not foreseen when our system of banking was adopted, and until they were plainly discovered in near prospect, it was as good as could be desired. That the "Devil is not so black as he is painted," and that you have treated of "Wisconsin Stumptail" under some misapprehension, if you will allow me, I will endeavor to show by the statement of facts. I should have written before, but for lack of time.

I do not remember to have seen it mentioned in any of your recent articles that the issues of the Wisconsin banks had been divided into two classes, one of which, comprising some seventy banks, *is* currency, and the other, including forty banks, *is not "currency,"* but "stumptail," or whatever you please to call it, its price varying in the market from 40 to 60 cents, according to the price of stocks. None even of that, however, by the Comptroller's last statement, was worth less than 50 cents, and some of it was worth 80 cents. These notes should be thrown entirely out of the question in any comparison of Wisconsin money with other, for they are not "currency" in any proper sense.

The bills now current are guaranteed to be received at par till the first of December, not by a few banks and merchants in one city of the State, but by an association of leading bankers from all parts of the State, backed by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and the Merchant's Association. If there is any virtue in human nature, they are no more likely to be discredited than the rebels are to subdue the Federal Government.

As to security, it is not true, as has been implied, if not directly asserted, that most of our currency is based on the bonds of secede States. I have made a careful examination as to the securities of the banks whose circulation has been guaranteed, and find them as follows:

United States Stocks	$112,100
Wisconsin Stocks and Bonds	106,000
Illinois Stocks	381,500
Stocks of other Northern States	648,100
Specie	22,623
Total	$1,270,323
Missouri Stocks	$517,000
Kentucky Stocks	14,000
Seceded States Stocks	742,000
Total Southern Stocks	$1,273,000

On this $2,543,323 of stocks, the circulation is $2,004,540, the average value of which, at the time of issuing the Comptroller's last statement was 80 cents on the dollar. The notes of twenty of these banks are par, or within a fraction of a cent on the dollar. Several others will be advanced to the same standing before the next statement is published. The Comptroller has recently made a call of 8 per cent on all Southern bonds, which, added to the 2 per cent call of April makes 10 per cent to the 14 banks which did not respond to that. Several banks have already responded to this call. It was distinctly understood at the Bankers' Convention that the Comptroller would make such calls, and that they would be responded to by all the banks in the accredited list, so that by the first of December their securities would be made good. Two of the banks included in said list have since been obliged to close their business. The good faith of the bankers is shown in the fact that they are still received as currency, and any loss that may arise from deficiency of securities will fall upon the bankers. The very fact that the owners of the accredited banks took such pains to keep their notes current, when, if they had been "thrown out," they might many of them have made a "handsome thing of it" by buying in their own bills at half their face, shows that they preferred any sacrifice to dishonor; and the fact that all respond to the Comptroller's call and many make good all their securities at once, shows that they intend to redeem their pledges.

But this is not the only security which we have for our banks. Each stockholder—and their names and residence are published in the Comptroller's Report—is personally liable to the amount of his stock for the circulation of the bank in which he is interested. Further, there is a provision in our law which I am not aware exists in that of Illinois, requiring personal bonds (the names of the bondsmen being published in the Comptroller's Report) equal in amount to one fourth of the nominal capital (which in many cases is several times the amount of circulation) of every bank. Some of these bonds, those of individual owners of wild-cat banks, received by former Comptrollers without careful examination, may prove worthless, but nearly all of them will be found good for any deficiency in stocks of the credited banks. The Comptroller is required to have judgment entered upon these bonds immediately on having the securities of any bank advertised for sale. It is true that these "personal bonds never yet cut any figure in making up any deficiencies," for the reason that out of some 25 banks winding up prior to this spring, there were no deficiencies, and of the two wild-cats since wound up, the personal bonds proved valueless.

There is a trifling additional security in the power given the Comptroller to retain all interest and dividends to make up securities.

With a currency thus secured, and with every probability that it will all remain good and constantly improve in character, the question arises whether it is better that for a while longer those having to remit east should pay from 4 to 8 per cent exchange until things can by degrees be brought round into better shape, or we should have a "high old panic," everything be thrown into confusion, the people lose from ten to fifty cents on currency really good, and the brokers reap a rich harvest as in your State, and then our bills be replaced by those of the Skowkegan, Mahaiwe, Pocasset, Quinebaug, Pequonnock, and a thousand other shinplaster factories, of which we know nothing at all. As far as I can learn the people of this State seem inclined to "endure the ills they have rather than fly to others they know not of," and to "wait a little longer" before every man has to go about the streets with three or four lists of brokers' values, and make a mathematical calculation of what his bills will pass for every time he undertakes to make a purchase.

In a few places in the State, chiefly those doing nearly all their business with Chicago, the attempt has been made to receive currency "only at what it would bring in exchange," or "at the value indicated by the Comptroller's statement." It has been found in every instance, so far as I am aware, a ruinous policy, entirely turning away trade from points where it had centered for years, and producing endless trouble and confusion, out of which some, who used the currency taken at fifty or sixty cents, for its face, made money.

The policy pursued in Chicago has driven the trade of very many merchants (as I happen to know), who have never before bought goods in Milwaukee, to that city, as the only way in which they could purchase goods or get rid of their currency without a sacrifice. It sounds well to say that you can sell goods cheaper for specie or "par funds;" but of what avail is that to a man who has neither? It is cheaper for him to buy goods at ten per cent. extra than to sacrifice 25 per cent. on the funds with which he pays for them.

Again, just as soon as wheat commands a price at which farmers will sell, it will go to the place where can be obtained the most of what passes for money.

But I am inflicting upon you too long an argument on the unpopular side of the question. A few words more, and I am done.

The "large part" of the 109 banks in operation in this State "worth less than sixty cents on the dollar" is just twenty-three. While the Comptroller cannot wind up banks under protest, because by the law suspending specie payment prohibits the protesting of bills for non payment, he *has* abundant authority to wind them up for failing to respond to calls. The fact that monthly statements are now required from the Comptroller of the condition of the banks and the value of their securities, while the names of the stockholders and bondsmen are before the public in his annual report, is an advantage of our banking system over one of which something is vaguely learned once or twice a year.

Our banks have been spoken of as located in "Pinery Swamp" and other out-of-the way places. On the credited list there is scarcely a wild-cat, nor one which does not do a legitimate banking business in some place of at least 200 inhabitants.

I learn from the Comptroller that since his statement of May 28th, about $175,000 bonds of seceded States have been withdrawn. The reduction of circulation is rapidly going forward. Since the 15th of May about $390,000 of the poorer sort of bills has been destroyed, leaving the present circulation some $3,749,000 against $4,451,572 on the first of October last. The best banks are beginning to take out new circulation.

Yours, PLUS.

STARK COUNTY.

[We print the following as evidence of what is going on in almost every county in Illinois. The people are awake. They have just now reached the praying point in the excitement. Let the rebels look out.—EDS. TRIB.]

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ELMIRA, STARK CO., ILL., June 13, 1861.

While many portions of our State have been contributing of their numbers for the prosecution of the war, it is only now that Molly Stark makes her debut. When the first demand was made for volunteers, a company was organized under Capt. Stewart, and its services tendered by him to the War Department at Springfield. This company not being accepted, was of course disbanded. Soon after a special meeting of the citizens of Elmira township was held, and a tax to the amount of $700 was ordered, for the purpose of uniforming volunteers and various military operations. At the close of this meeting an effort was made to form a company, under the amended laws of our State.

This effort was so far successful that in a very few days a company was organized under the following corps of officers, Capt. Charles Stewart; 1st Lieut. S. M. Hill; Second Lieut. A. S. Murchison. This company thus organized was reported to the authorities at Springfield early in May. From that time, matters moved on quietly with us in this rural district, our volunteers training much more in the corn field, than in the drill field, until the daily Chicago TRIBUNE of the 8th inst., announced the fact that the Elmira Rifles, Capt. Stewart's company, had been accepted, and were required to be in Springfield on Thursday the 13th inst. Of course such intelligence created no small stir in our midst, and not only the company, but the whole community were thrown into some degree of consternation.

And what seemed to add to the difficulties in the way of being snatched off so suddenly, was the fact that Capt. Stewart, who is a minute man, always so active, energetic and indomitable, was all the time in the East, and no one here knew very well where. In removing this difficulty, the other officers deserve much praise for the promptitude with which they acted. Lieut. Hill took the lead, as was fitting he should, and Lieut. Murchison worked up to all just expectations, and all seemed determined to let no obstructions prevent them from coming up and responding to the demand. On Monday, the 10th, a very large meeting, consisting of the volunteers and citizens of the townships of Elmira and Osceola, was held to make some arrangements for the departure of the volunteers. At this meeting difficulties seemed to increase by a dispatch arriving from the Adjutant General from Springfield, stating that none would be received enlisting for a shorter term than three years. At that time the company's roll contained 59 names, and in two days after this between 80 and 90 started en route for the services of their country. At the meeting on Monday a committee was appointed to canvass the adjoining county, which committee reported at an adjourned meeting held on Tuesday evening, that between 100 and 200 men had pledged their sacred honor and their every means for the support of the families of volunteers during their absence. At this meeting, also, arrangements were made for the departure of the soldiers on Wednesday, at 12 M. The ladies, who are always so ready to work, were busily employed, and prepared and set a most excellent and sumptuous dinner before the volunteers, and some twelve hundred citizens. In the village of Osceola the volunteers were met by two military companies, a horse company, commanded by Capt. P. Blanchard, and a foot company commanded by Capt. Merrill. Three martial bands were in attendance—Dalrymple's band with our volunteers, and the other companies each had a band. The whole multitude assembled on the west side of the church, and after prayer, we had a spirited, patriotic, stirring farewell address from Geo. Clifford, Esq., of Toulon. The departing volunteers, and other military companies present, were then marched into the church, where four tables, the whole length of the building, were groaning under the burden of good things which they supported; but though these were so temptingly displayed, prepared with so much care by the willing hands of the kind hearted ladies, yet the soldiers seemed to have little desire to partake of food; their hearts seemed to be so enlarged that the stomach had no room left in which to perform its functions. It is a good thing to know that soldiers have hearts. After partaking of the dinner inside of the church, and the great multitude outside, the order was issued to fall into procession and march to Kewanee, the place of embarking on the cars for Chicago. The whole was under the direction of the marshal of the day, Captain Mark Blanchard, of Osceola, assisted by Geo. Gray, Esq. The procession consisted of between one and two hundred conveyances of various kinds. A number of four-horse vehicles were loaded to their utmost capacity. Arriving at Kewanee, and being received kindly by the citizens of that place, the volunteers were marched up in front of the Kewanee House, where a few parting words were addressed to them by Rev. J. M. Graham of Elmira, and Rev. Mr. Dunn of Toulon. Capt. P. Blanchard of Bureau county, proposed that a collection be taken up for a little pocket money to bestow upon the volunteers. This being done, it amounted to something short of $100. It is proper here to say that every mark of kindness and respect were shown by the citizens of Kewanee to the company about to leave, and to their many friends who attended them to this point. Supper was furnished to the company; and all others, so far as known to the writer, were pressed by various persons to take tea at different places. The multitude which assembled in front of the Kewanee House at the time the words of farewell were being addressed to the soldiers, have been variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000. All we know about it is, that it was an immense crowd; and all seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion, and feel that it was an occasion of importance, such as never before was witnessed by most of those present.

And God grant that such an occasion may never come to us again. It is due here to the kind, polite landlord of the Kewanee House, Mr. Bronson, to state that after having contributed handsomely to the comfort of the volunteers, he had all who *would* partake of refreshments, before embarking on the cars at midnight. Now our volunteers are gone. Their pleasant countenances and manly forms are missed in our community, and sadly missed at many a hearth-stone. They have gone to do duty for God and our country. They asked our prayers in their behalf. Can we do less than pray for them? And if prayer nerves the arm that moves the universe, our friends will be safe under the protection of this all powerful arm.

J. M. G.

P. S.—It will be gratifying to the many warm friends of Capt. Stewart, and the public generally, to learn that a most happy meeting took place on the arrival of the train of cars containing our volunteers. Capt. S. was in Chicago ready to meet them and greet them; and after the pleasant salutations were passed, the Captain took his men to breakfast.

J. M. G.

How Loyal Kentuckians fare in Tennessee.

Three citizens of Louisville, on their way home from Natchez, passed through Covington, Tenn., where they were arrested and examined by a Vigilance Committee. Nothing was found against them, and they were told by the Chairman, H. J. Moloy, that they might go on. Some one suggested to Moloy that it might be well to give them a pass. He gave them one, and it is now before us, we give an exact copy of it:

COVINGTON Jun the 3

1861 H J Smith and J B Myers and Suleven has Past thru this Place to day and Clain to be citazens of Kentucky on examination We find Nothen Rong a Bout Said Men and ar Willen to Let said Men Pass on Good conduck

H J MOLOY

With this pass the travelers came on to within a mile of Ripley, Tenn., where, during a rain, they took refuge under a tree. Whilst they were standing there, thirty-five or forty mounted Tennesseeans rushed down upon them and seized them as suspicious characters. They told their story and exhibited their pass, but that wouldn't do. Some of the Tennesseeans cursed them as abolitionists and were clamorous that they should be hung upon the tree under which they were found. The prisoners said that they were not abolitionists, that they were citizens of Kentucky and Louisville. The cry then was, "Louisville and the whole of Kentucky are full of damned Abolitionists; people that are not for us are against us; they should be hung, and we had better be doing the work as fast as we can." Mr. Smith says that the fate of all three was for a time doubtful, but that at length he and Jerry Sullivan were allowed to continue their journey. Geo. Myers, their comrade, having perhaps given offense by a short answer, was kept a prisoner; and Smith and Sullivan learned one or two days afterwards that he either had been or was about to be hung.

The Late Judicial Election.

At the judicial election held on the 3d inst., Hon. Sidney Breese was re-elected Judge of the Supreme Court for the 1st grand division, without opposition. Noah Johnson was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court in the 1st division, Wm. A. Turney in the 2d, and Lorenzo Leland in the 3d. Circuit Judges were chosen as follows:

Circuits.	*Circuits.*
1—D. M. Woodson,	15—Joseph Sibley,
2—S. L. Bryan,	16—A. L. Merriman,
3—Alex M. Jenkins,	17—Charles Emerson,
4—C H. Constable,	18—Edward Y. Rice,
5—C. L. Higbee,	19—Wesley Sloan,
6—J. O. Wilkinson,	20—Chas. R. Starr,
7—Geo. Manierre,	21—James Harriott,
8—David Davis,	22—Wm. W. Heaton,
10—C. B. Lawrence,	24—Joseph Gillespie,
11—S. W. Harris,	25—James C. Allen,
12—S. S. Marshall,	26—Andrew D. Duff,
13—A. C. Fuller,	27—O. L. Davis,
14—B. R. Sheldon,	28—Isaac G. Wilson.

The full returns from the 9th and 23d circuits have not been received. In most of the circuits there was no contest, and the vote, generally was very light.—*State Register.*

Another Minnesota Regiment.

[From the St. Paul Press, 12th.]

We learn that Gov. Ramsey yesterday received a dispatch from Senator Rice, dated Washington, June 10, stating, in substance, that a Regiment would be accepted for active duty from Minnesota, provided it could be raised in ten days. The Governor replied, by telegraph, that the first Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers—Col. Gorman's—could be ready by that time and if the War Department so directed, other forces of volunteers could be ready in ten days to garrison the military posts of Minnesota. The Governor added a query to his dispatch as to whether this proposition will be acceptable. He expects an answer to-day.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Speeches of Hon. Anson Burlingame and Col. Fremont at an American Meeting in Paris.

SPEECH OF THE HON. ANSON BURLINGAME.

The Hon. Anson Burlingame, American Minister to the Court of Vienna, next rose and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I respond to your call with all my heart, in the spirit of that patriotism which gleams in every eye and swells in every breast. I hold it fit that the children of the land of Washington should, in the land of Lafayette, renew their vows to the great principles for which those men struggled. [Applause.] And we accordingly do here and now renew them, and swear by the everliving God that we will sustain that great Government which resulted from their blended efforts, and breathe the exultant hope that, like their holy memories, it will endure forever. [Applause.] It seems to me, since I have been here, that I have received the impression—I cannot tell whence or why—certainly not from anything I have read or heard—surely not from anything derived from the reticent ruler of this gallant people—that the feeling which swayed the French and our fathers still survives. It seems to me that they do not mock at us in our supposed calamity, that they do not misrepresent us in their press—that their statesmen do not compare us to Turks and our enemies to Greeks [laughter]; that they do not speak of "belligerent rights" in such a way as to leave us to infer that they would make merchandize of our misfortunes, and open all our ports to the pirates. As an American, I cannot be indifferent to the language of a portion of the English press, nor to the language of a few of England's statesmen. I know, as my friend Mr. Clay has said, that we have derived our language, literature and laws from her. No man bends lower than I to her majestic antecedents, but I must be permitted to regret the attitude in which she has been placed by those who assume to give expression to her sentiments. This I will say—ever mindful of the ties of consanguinity which others seem to have forgotten—that when a generous people has blotted from its memory the resentful recollections of two wars, it is neither kind nor wise to rouse them again with tenfold rancor. And this I will further say—that with whoever is for or against us, we will, in the language of our distinguished friend, Mr. Dayton, "settle our own affairs in our own way." We will put down rebellion on our own soil, and shall reserve a quick hand, a dauntless heart, for whoever, for whatever cause, shall be found in complicity with the most causeless revolt that ever lifted its audacious hand against a noble government and a generous civilization. [Continued applause.] I do not quarrel with men's opinions—I disdain to plead with those who are intentionally against us, but I would be glad to bring those whose good opinion, for my country's sake, I covet, into views touching our affairs, identical with my own—those who have been and still are our friends—I have met such since I have been here—who have fallen into the fatal fallacy of Calhoun, and believe that our Government is a compact between States, and that as these did *accede* to it, they have, therefore, a *right to secede* from it. But in our theory of Government, Wales would have as much right to secede from England, and Normandy from France, as South Carolina and Alabama from the United States. [Hear.] Ours is not a compact or league in that sense—all that went down with the Confederation—but it is a *Government of the people*, by the people for the people, and is so declared to be on the very frontlets of that instrument itself; there glittering like a star, is the language: "We the people do ordain and establish this Constitution." Again it is declared that this Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof shall be *the supreme law of the land*. It is a Government thus established, a Government resting on the good will of the people—that will be flowing forth into practical Government through the forms of the organic Law to which they have assented—a Government around which cluster so many memories, and which to us is the noblest that ever shed its blessings on mortal men. [Applause.] It is such a Government that a few traitors, *because they have been out-voted*, would overthrow, and would establish in its place one born of their own caprice, resting it not on the will of the people, but on slavery as its corner-stone. This contest is not one between two parties equally divided, as some suppose it to be, for political power, but it is a great struggle for principles, for the integrity of our society and government, between the highest civilization on one hand and the blackest barbarism on the other. [Applause.] It is not a contest between sections. On the one side, as has been stated, are twenty millions crystalized into one great fighting mass, and in sympathy with these are millions in the South who are in the thrall of a conspiracy which has taken them by surprise. And against this are a few men who, struggling against the holiest feelings of the human heart, against a Government which they have never felt but in the blessings conferred, leaning on the fanatical and the ignorant, made so by the bad system they would establish; men whose strength *was* in the political power they derived from slavery, as a subtle element in the Government, but *now* weak in the quality of force on which they rely, without men, without money, without credit, dependent for the food they eat and the clothing they wear on those they assail, without a ship, without a sailor, who cannot make a sword or a musket, who have no flag which a Fejee Islander ought to respect; and these men hurl themselves against the prejudices and patriotism, and memories, and hopes, and numbers and civilization of the American people. [Warm applause.] In the language of Mr. Clay, just used, and I repeat it with emphasis, "of course they must fall." They shall fall, and their memories rot! [Cheers.] I would that our struggling brothers at home could hear this day our words of lofty cheer, and know how the American heart in this far land throbs true to them and the cause for which they struggle. We send them with our blessings over the sea; but, what is better, we send with them one known to them, known to us, known to two hemispheres, and one who, in this warlike land of his ancestors, heard the call of his mother, (for he is, indeed, a child of the Republic), and casting from him the urgent claims of his private affairs, almost without warning and notice, determined to fly to the defense of the flag he has done so much to exalt. We say to him that he will be welcomed on the Western shore by 1,400,000 men, who but yesterday hailed his name as a symbol of their faith, and by a countless host who then defeated our hopes, with, if possible, a still warmer enthusiasm—welcomed on the Atlantic slope, and on the Pacific slope, which his valor won for us, and in the Rocky Mountains, from whose loftiest summit he was the first to unfurl the beautiful banner of his country in the beams of the setting sun. [Applause.] We breathe our benison upon him. We know what will follow where he goes before, for, "born and nursed in danger's path, he's tried her worst." We know his future will be as bright as his past, and that he will enjoy a soldier's triumph or the sweet tranquility of an honored soldier's grave. And now all hail, Fremont, and farewell?

[Tremendous acclamations, which were followed by three cheers for Col. Fremont.]

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN C. FREMONT.

Col. J. C. Fremont next rose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am deeply sensible to the warm and flattering expressions of confidence and regard with which I have just been honored, and still more deeply sensible to your kind approval of them. They are very grateful to me, and I thank you very sincerely. But you will be very sure that I do not receive them as due to myself; I am conscious that I owe them to the partiality of friendship and to that sort of attachment which a soldier always feels for the banner under which he has fought. [Hear, hear.] To him (Mr. Burlingame) and the other friends around me who have spoken to-day, I represent the standard on which old watchwords were inscribed. It is themselves who were the leaders, themselves who bore with you the heat of the day, and who have won their battle gloriously. And they have come among us here, with their habitual eloquence, to convey to our true-hearted countrymen at home the assurance of our unalterable devotedness to the country, and our unbounded admiration of the generous loyalty with which they rallied to its call. [Cheers.] A few days back our honored flag was trailing in the dust at the foot of an insolent foe; at present its stars are refulgent from a thousand lights, swarming with brave hearts and strong arms in its defense. [Applause.] We drink to them to-day, our brave and loyal countrymen. [Renewed cheers.]

Faithfully, too, have our scattered people responded to them, from Italy, from England, and from France. Well have they shown, they, too, can cross the seas and change their skies, and never change their hearts. [Loud cheering.] I am glad that a happy chance has brought me to participate with you here on this occasion. Here in this splendid Capitol of a great nation, where near by us the same tombstone records the blended names of Washington and Lafayette, I feel that I breathe a sympathetic air. [Hear, hear.] France is progress, and I am happy to believe that here we shall not see a people false to their traditionary policy. [Loud applause.] From here we shall see no strong hand stretched out to arrest the march of civilization, and aid in throwing back a continent into barbarism.

We expect nowhere active co-operation, but we look for the sympathy which the world gives to a good cause. We are willing to work out our own destiny, and make our own history. Before this struggle closes, the world will recognize that enlightened liberty is self-sustaining, and that a people who have once fully enjoyed its blessings will never consent to part with them. We have deprecated this war, fratricidal and abominable; most gladly would we welcome back our people if they would return to their allegiance. We would bury, deep as the ocean, the hasty anger which their parricidal conduct provoked. But they must return at once to their allegiance. We shall not permit them to dishonor our flag, and desecrate our sacred graves. [Hear hear.] They cannot be permitted to dismember our country and destroy our nationality. [Hear, hear.] We shall maintain these in their fullest integrity, in the face of every evil and at every hazard. Above every consideration is our country—as we have learned to love it—one and indivisible—[loud acclamations]—now and forever, and so we will maintain it; we will do our duty loyally, and we will make no compromise with treason, and no surrender to rebellion. [Long continued cheering.]

The Hon. Mr. Haldemann, American Minister to the Court of Stockholm, was next called on; but merely spoke a few well judged sentences, thanking the meeting for receiving him kindly, declaring at the same time that he considered it unnecessary to add anything to sentiments so well expressed by the able speakers who had preceded him.

The following gentlemen in succession spoke, and were much applauded: Dr. McClintock, Capt. Symmes, Hon. C. L. Thayer, the Rev. M. Lamson, Mr. W. K. Strong, and Major Silver.

The proceedings terminated about 4 o'clock, after a display of patriotic feeling unsurpassed in unanimity.

NORTHERN REPTILES.—The Louisville *Journal* says: "The Richmond *Enquirer* speaks with horror of 'northern reptiles.'" We presume that the sort of Northern reptiles from which Virginia thinks she has most to apprehend just now are the *army worms*.

THE REBEL CAPITAL.

State of Feeling—The Virtues of Cotton—Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet—A Slave Auction.

LETTER FROM MR. RUSSELL, CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON TIMES.

MONTGOMERY, Capital of the Confederate States of America, Wednesday, May 8, 1861.

In my last letter I gave an account of such matters as passed under my notice on my way to this city, which I reached, as you are aware, on the night of Saturday, May 4. I am on difficult ground, the land is on fire, the earth is shaking with the tramp of armed men, and the very air is hot with passion. My communications are cut off, or are at best accidental, and in order to reopen them I must get further away from them. Paradoxical as the statement may appear to be, it is impossible to know what is going on at the North, and almost to learn what is doing in the South out of eyeshot; it is useless to inquire what news is sent to you to England. The telegraphic communications are now broken, so are all the mail routes. Newspapers and letters now and then reach well known people here from New York in six or seven days. Events hurry on with tremendous rapidity, and even the lightning lags behind them. The people of the South at last are aware that the "Yankees" are preparing to support the Government of the United States, and that their secession can only be maintained by victory in the field.

There has been a change in their war policy. They now aver that "they only want to be left alone," and they declare they do not intend to take Washington, and that it was merely as a feint they spoke about it. The fact is, there are even in the compact and United South men of moderate and men of extreme views, and the general tone of the whole is regulated by the preponderance of the one or the other at the moment. I have no doubt that the Government here intended to attack and occupy Washington—not that they had it much at heart to reduce Fort Pickens as soon as possible. Now some of their friends say that it will be a mere matter of convenience whether they attack Washington or not, and that as for Fort Pickens, they will certainly let it alone, at all events, for the present, inasmuch as the menacing attitude of Gen. Bragg obliges the enemy to keep a squadron of their best ships there, and to retain a force of regulars they can ill spare in a position where they must soon lose enormously from diseases incidental to the climate. They have discovered, too, that the position is of little value so long as the United States hold Tortugas and Key West. But the Confederates are preparing for the conflict, and when they have organized their forces, they will make, I am satisfied, a very resolute advance all along the line.

SUPPOSED POWER OF COTTON.

They believe in the irresistible power of cotton, in the natural alliance between manufacturing England and France and the cotton producing Slave States, in the force of their simple tariff, and in the interests which arise out of a system of free trade, which, however, by a rigorous legislation they will interdict to their neighbors in the Free States, and only open for the benefit of their foreign customers. Commercially, and politically, and militarily, they have made up their minds, and never was there such confidence exhibited by any people in the future as they have, or pretend to have, in their destiny. Listen to their programme.

It is intended to buy up all the cotton crop which can be brought into the market at an average price, and to give bonds of the Confederate States for the amount, these bonds being, as we know, secured by the export duty on cotton. The Government, with this cotton crop in its own hands, will use it as a formidable machine of war, for cotton can do anything, from the establishment of an empire to the securing of a shirt button. It is at once king and subject, master and servant, captain and soldier, artilleryman and gun. Not one bale of cotton will be permitted to enter the Northern States. It will be made an offence punishable with tremendous penalties, among which confiscation of property, enormous fines, and even the penalty of death, are enumerated, to send cotton into the Free States. Thus Lowell and its kindred factories will be reduced to ruin, it is said, and the North to the direst distress. If Manchester can get cotton and Lowell cannot, there are good times coming for the mill owners.

The planters have agreed among themselves to hold over one-half of their cotton crop for their own purposes and for the culture of their fields, and to sell the other to the Government. For each bale of cotton, as I hear, a bond will be issued on the fair average price of cotton in the market, and this bond must be taken at par as a circulating medium within the limits of the Slave States. This forced circulation will be secured by the act of the Legislature. The bonds will bear interest at 10 per cent., and they will be issued on the faith and security of the proceeds of the duty of one eighth of a cent on every pound of cotton exported. All vessels loading with cotton will be obliged to enter into bonds or give security that they will not carry their cargoes to Northern ports, or let it reach Northern markets, to their knowledge. The Government will sell the cotton for cash to the foreign buyers, and will thus raise funds amply sufficient, they contend, for all purposes.

RUSSELL VISITS JEFF. DAVIS.

To-day I proceeded to the Montgomery Downing street and Whitehall, to present myself to the members of the Cabinet, and to be introduced to the President of the Confederate States of America. The offices of the Government are contained under one roof in a large brick building of unfaced masonry, which looks like a handsome first-class warehouse. On the first landing is a square hall, surrounded by doors on which legible inscriptions are fixed to indicate the offices of "The President," "The Secretary of War," "The Attorney General," "The Secretary of State," of "The Cabinet," &c., and on a landing above are situated the offices of the other members of the Government. The building is surmounted by the flag of the Confederate States. There is no sentry at the doors, and access is free to all, but there are notices on the doors warning visitors that they can only be received during certain hours. The President was engaged with some gentlemen when I was presented to him, but he received me with much kindliness of manner, and when they had left entered into conversation with me on general matters. Mr. Davis is a man of slight, sinewy figure, rather over the middle height, and of erect, soldier like bearing. He is about 55 years of age; his features are regular and well defined, but the face is thin, and marked on cheek and brow with many wrinkles, and is rather careworn and haggard. One eye is apparently blind, the other is dark, piercing and intelligent. He was dressed very plainly in a light gray Summer suit. In the course of conversation he gave an order to the Secretary of War to furnish me with a letter as a kind of passport in case of my falling in with the soldiers of any military post who might be indisposed to let me pass freely, merely observing that I had been enough within the lines of camps to know what was my duty on such occasions. I subsequently was presented to Mr. Walker, the Secretary at War, who promised to furnish me with the needful documents before I left Montgomery. In his room were Gen. Beauregard and several officers, engaged over plans and maps, apparently in a little council of war, which was perhaps, not without reference to the intelligence that the United States troops were marching on Norfolk Navy-yard, and had actually occupied Alexandria. On leaving the Secretary I proceeded to the room of the Attorney General, Mr. Benjamin, a very intelligent and able man, whom I found busied in preparations connected with the issue of letters-of-marque. Everything in the offices looked like earnest work and business.

Mrs. Davis had a small *levee* to day in right of her position as wife of the President. Several ladies there, probably looked forward to the time when their State might secede from the new confederation. Why not Presidents of the State of Georgia or of Alabama? Why not King of South Carolina, or Emperor of Florida? Soldiers of fortune! make your game! Gentlemen politicians, the ball is rolling. There is, to be sure, a storm gathering at the North, but it cannot hurt you and already there are *condottieri* from all parts of the world flocking to your aid, who will eat your Southern beeves the last of all.

HE TALKS WITH A WHITE SLAVE.

Montgomery is on an undulating plain, and covers ground large enough for a city of 200,000 inhabitants, but its population is only 12,000. Indeed, the politicians here appear to dislike large cities, but the city designers certainly prepare to take them if they come. There is a large negro population, and a considerable number *of a color* which forces me to doubt the evidence of my senses rather than the statements made to me by some of my friends that the planters affect the character of parent in their moral relations merely with the negro race. A waiter at the hotel—a tall, handsome young fellow, with the least tinge of color in his cheek, not as dark as the majority of Spaniards or Italians—astonished me in my ignorance to day when, in reply to a question asked by one of our party, in consequence of a discussion on the point, he informed me he "*was a slave*." The man, as he said so, looked confused; his manner altered. He had been talking familiarly to us, but the moment he replied, "I am a slave, Sir," his loquacity disappeared, and he walked hurriedly and in silence out of the room.

A SLAVE AUCTION.

On leaving the hotel, which is like a small Willard's, so far as the crowd in the hall is concerned, my attention was attracted to a group of people to whom a man was holding forth in energetic sentences. The day was hot, but I pushed near to the spot, for I like to hear a stump speech, or to pick up a stray morsel of divinity, in the *via sacra* of strange cities, and it appeared as though the speaker was delivering an oration or a sermon. The crowd was small. Three or four idle men in rough, homespun, makeshift uniforms, leaned against the iron rails inclosing a small pond of foul, green-looking water, surrounded by brick-work, which decorates the space in front of the Exchange Hotel. The speaker stood on an empty deal packing-case. A man in a cart was listening with a lack-luster eye to the address. Some three or four others, in a sort of vehicle which might either be a hearse or a piano-van, had also drawn up for the benefit of the address. Five or six other men, in long black coats and high hats, some whittling sticks, and chewing tobacco, and discharging streams of discolored saliva, completed the group. "Nine hundred and fifty dollars! Only nine hundred and fifty dollars offered for him," exclaimed the man in a tone of injured dignity, remonstrance, and surprise, which can be insinuated by all true auctioneers into the dryest numerical statements. "Will no one make any advance on nine hundred and fifty dollars?" A man near me opened his mouth, spat, and said, "Twenty-five." "Only nine hundred and seventy five dollars offered for him. Why, its ridiculous—only nine hundred and seventy-five dollars! Will no one," &c. Beside the orator auctioneer stood a stout young man of five and twenty years of age, with a bundle in his hand. He was a muscular fellow, broad-shouldered, narrow flanked, but rather small in stature; he had on a broad, greasy old wide-awake, a blue jacket, a coarse cotton shirt, loose and rather ragged trowsers, and broken shoes. The expression of his countenance was heavy and sad, but it was by no means disagreeable, in spite of his thick lips, broad nostrils, and high cheek bones. On his head was wool instead of hair. I am neither sentimentalist nor Black Republican, nor negro-worshipper, but I confess the sight caused a strange thrill through my heart. I tried in vain to make myself familiar with the fact that I could, for the sum of $975, become as absolutely the owner of that mass of blood, bones, sinew, flesh, and brains as of the horse which stood by my side. There was no sophistry which could persuade me the man was not a man—he was, indeed, by no means my brother, but assuredly he was a fellow creature. I have seen slave markets in the East, but somehow or other the Orientalism of the scene cast a coloring over the nature of the sales there which deprived them of the disagreeable harshness and matter-of-fact character of the transaction before me. For Turk, or Smyrniote or Egyptian to buy and sell slaves seemed rather suited to the eternal fitness of things than otherwise. The turbaned, shawled, loose trowsered, pipe smoking merchants speaking an unknown tongue looked as if they were engaged in a legitimate business. One knew that their slaves would not be condemned to any very hard labor, and that they would be in some sort the inmates of the family and members of it. Here it grated on my ear to listen to the familiar tones of the English tongue as the medium by which the transfer was effected, and it was painful to see decent looking men in European garb engaged in the work before me. Perchance these impressions may wear off, for I meet many English people who are the most strenuous advocates of the slave system, although it is true that their perceptions may be quickened to recognize its beauties by their participation in the profits. The negro was sold to one of the bystanders, and walked off with his bundle God knows where. "Niggers is cheap" was the only remark of the bystanders.

CHARLESTON ONCE MORE.

Arrival of South Carolina Mail.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY.

[From the New York Evening Post, 15th.]

For the first time in a fortnight Charleston papers have made their way to the New York Post Office to-day. The latest date is Saturday, June 8. Considering that a Southern newspaper is a rare sight in these days of mail suspension, the Charleston press is interesting. The editors evidently experience no difficulty in getting news from the North. They publish dispatches from Washington, New York and Boston, and it now appears that their mails can still come through by way of Louisville and Washington.

We cull the following items from the latest papers:

THE PLOT TO SEIZE THE BROOKLYN.

The Charleston *Courier* has this paragraph: "A gentleman just arrived in this city from New Orleans, reports that the blockading steamer Brooklyn, at the mouth of the Mississippi, went ashore before he left, and that she careened to such a degree that her guns could not be made to bear on anything. He further reports that the inhabitants were alive in preparation for relieving the Brooklyn, and placing her under Confederate attentions."

THE FIRST CHARLESTON PRIZE.

The *Courier* of the 6th inst. says: "We learn on direct and reliable authority that a valuable prize has been secured by the privateer Savannah, which left this port a few days ago between the bars of the Lincoln blockade.

"This prize was the brig Joseph, of Portland, Maine, from Havana for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar, valued at $30,000, and was taken into Georgetown, S. C., in masterly style.

"Soon after this achievement the privateer engaged the attention of a Lincolnite cruiser at a distance, and a chase began. At our last information, there was good reason to believe that the privateer, having the advantages of approaching night, thorough acquaintance with the coast and soundings, a light draft and a good pair heels, was getting decidedly the better of the chase.

"We hope soon to be able to congratulate the gallant captain and crew, and to report a sweetening for the market."

[The "gallant Captain and crew" above mentioned, are now in irons in New York, awaiting their trial as pirates, and the privateer is tied up at the dock, as government property.—ED. TRIB.]

THE BLOCKADING FLEET AT CHARLESTON.

Four Federal vessels guard the approaches to Charleston Harbor. The *Courier* says: "Of the four vessels off the port one is the Minnesota, which has been off this place over a week—near her was a large steam frigate, apparently of the first class, and as seen about three miles off a much more sightly vessel than the Minnesota; if not the Wabash, she is no doubt the Roanoke or Colorado. The two frigates were anchored quite near each other, and apparently expect to stay for some time. The other two vessels seen in the morning were steamships of about six hundred to one thousand tons, and were both vessels that had been merchantmen, but are now part of Lincoln's provisional forces."

The Spanish bark Nueva Teresa Cabana had been overhauled by one of the blockading vessels but was allowed to depart for New York. A Charleston pilot who was on board made his escape.

HOW INFORMATION IS WITHHELD BY THE REBEL CAPTAINS.

We find this statement in the *Courier* of the 7th:

"We cannot suppose that during all this time nothing has occurred worthy of being put in print. A great deal has doubtless transpired which would have been read with interest and pleasure. And if no event has taken place that would have given us increased confidence and joy, we would like to know the number of our troops, and be informed of their condition and movements. We would be pleased to learn the plan of the campaign—when and where the first great battle is to be fought—what Gen. Beauregard thinks of the works at Manassas Junction and the defences of Norfolk—and there are numerous other things of vast concernment, the knowledge of which would gratify our patriotic and reasonable curiosity."

"But those who possess the knowledge we crave after *having turned their backs on our entreaties*, say we must bear their refusal as best we can. There is need of patience, and we will show wisdom by letting that virtue have its perfect work.

The rebel captains certainly have the faculty of keeping their own counsel.

But hear the *Courier's* boast over

THE REBEL SOLDIERY.

"Our volunteers have received the anointing for their holy work, and every man has been ennobled into a hero. They will do deeds of prowess that will sound out through all time, and tyrants will tremble when those deeds are sung in burning words of thrilling melody. The soil they tread upon will make them invincible, and the boastful invader, terrified by the fierceness of their onsets, will tremble and flee in confusion and dismay. They fight for honor, virtue, liberty and home. Vengeance has clad and armed and inspired them, and they go forth as its chosen instruments *to avenge the wrongs of women and maintain the majesty of right*. Their swords will not spare, and justice guides the course of their bullets. The day of battle will be the day of vengeance."

MORE TERRORISM.

The following is a suggestive paragraph:

"It is reported that several instances have lately occurred in this city of attempts to evade the legal consequences of a state of war by the transfer of stocks formerly held by citizens of the North.

"The cases occurred, we are told, in the Telegraph, Express and Gas Companies, and there is reason to believe the same expedient has been tried in other stocks.

"All such cases should be promptly detected, exposed and punished."

KANSAS RELIEF.

Abstract of Statement of Money and Provisions Received, Expended, and Forwarded by W. F. M. Arny, for Kansas Relief, from the beginning, up to June 6th, 1861.

Provisions and seed which passed through the hands of W. F. M. Arny and forwarded from Mendota and Quincy under the contracts made with the railroad companies of the Western States for the relief of the people of our country:

	Bushels.	Pounds.
Corn and Meal	68 953¾	3,891,406
Wheat for mill	1,068	64,070
Wheat for seed	38 184¾	2,288,140
Corn for seed	19 6 4	1,098,459
Buckwheat	194	8,534
Beans and Peas	4,839	83,151
Mixed grains	8,148	488,936
Oats for seed	2,084	83,759
Potatoes	9,852	591,120
Meal	4,006 sks	400,572
Flour	24,949 "	2,448,837
Garden Seeds, Grass Seeds, Dried apples, Salt, medicines, Groceries, Boots and shoes, etc		1,075,826
Total lbs		12,722,810

AMOUNTS RECEIVED IN MONEY.

Cash from W. F. M. Arny for provisions, etc., in September and October, 1860, given for work on building in Anderson county	$710 43
Thaddeus Hyatt, do	200 00
New York City Committee	21,536.00
T. M. Burt, agent of the New York State funds	14,669 62
C. B. & Q. R. R., money for freights	248.08
W. F. M. Arny, to pay for provisions for his family	85.28
Premiums received on drafts and money	1,118.89
Various persons and committees in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, etc., as per statement of items	8,879,66
Total	$47,437.96

AMOUNTS EXPENDED BY W. F. M. ARNY.

Cash said for bags	$4,667.52
Flour	19,555.96
Groceries, Medicines, Boots, Shoes, etc	612.49
Postage	65.69
To S. C. Pomeroy	1,089.71
Seed Wheat	8,881.15
Corn Meal and Middlings	3,440.53
Balance on hand	3,357.38
Total	$47,437.96

The undersigned, Executive Committee of the "State General Relief Committee," hereby certify that they have audited the accounts of W. F. M. Arny, the General Shipping Agent of the Committee, from August 18th, 1860, to June 6th, 1861, and find the same correctly kept, and the balance in his hands to date due to the Committee, to be $2,607.38.

S. C. POMEROY.
LEWIS BODWELL,
F. P. BAKER,
W. W. GUTHRIE,
Special Auditing Committee.

Balance on hand	$3,357.38
Amount voted by the Territorial Committee at June session, 1861, for ten months' services	750.00
Balance due on final settlement	$2,607.38
Received June 6th, 1861, of W. F. M. Arny	$2,607.38

S. C. POMEROY, Chairman.

RIFLED CANNON FOR THE FIRE ZOUAVES.—The first of a number of cannon which the Corliss Steam Engine Co. of this city are rifling and boring, was yesterday forwarded to New York. They are of wrought iron, and are patent breech-loading. They are made for and under the superintendence of Col. S. P. Pond of Wall street, New York. Being light and of small calibre, they are to be drawn by the Zouaves after the manner of their fire engines.—*Providence Journal.*

Ex-Gov. Stewart on Claib. Jackson.

Ex-Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, closes an able article in his paper, the St. Joseph *Journal* on Claib. Jackson's proclamation, as follows:

And, Missourians, for what has all this hellish work been accomplished? The answer is to bring war to your doors; to light up the torch of civil war in your very midst; to have the grain of your faithful fields trodden down by marching armies; to make your State a battle field for confederate conspirators with whom he has been secretly acting ever since his inauguration; aye, to desolate your homes by the horrors of war.

Look at the messages of the Governors of the seceded States. In those official papers as well as in the letters and speeches of leading Southern conspirators, you will find the open and degrading avowal that the object in inveigling us and other border States into this war is to carry the carnage from their "own wives and children" and make our homes the scenes of sorrow. We had nothing to do with precipitating the war, but we must bear the burden and misery of the fight. Jackson has been the willing tool to make you a breast work between the seceding States and the Federal forces, and now to force you into this position he raises the flag of treason. Will you submit to his iniquity and despotism any longer? Never! never!! Strike down his rebellious standard with strong arms and keen blades if necessary. Do not be charmed by this infidious serpent until you are embraced in his deadly coil.

We charge him as being a traitor to the Federal Government in resisting its constitutional authority.

We charge him as being a traitor to his State by violating his oath in approving and endeavoring to enforce an unconstitutional, inhuman and despotic Military bill.

We charge him as being a despot for resisting the will of the people by warring upon the Convention of their choice and resisting its enactments.

We charge him as being a despoiler of State property by burning it up, to the amount of half a million.

On these charges, we arraign him at the bar of the people.

Then how shall we respond to his alleged proclamation? Hurl it back into his teeth, and resist his usurpations even to the death. Strike, strike for your homes and your altars. Volunteer under his rebellious flag? Never! never!! so long as there is a strong arm in Missouri to defend the RIGHT.

A "Contraband" Found at Sea.

The steamer Georgiana, which, with the Adelaide, forms the regular daily mail and passenger line direct between Baltimore and Fort Monroe, brought in among her passengers a "contraband." When some miles off the Point an object was observed some distance from the shore, which appeared to be a log floating with a child upon it. The steamer immediately bore away toward it, until it proved to be a large boat canoe, bottom upward, with a poor negro fugitive sitting upon it. He was apparently frightened very much, and was astride the canoe, crouched closely down, with both hands over his ears. On being pulled on board he said he was afraid the steamer had "secessioners" on it. He had heard the firing at Great Bethel Church the day before, and supposing that the rebels had taken the place and would catch him if he remained on shore, he ran away and embarked in the boat on which he was found. Not knowing how to manage it, it had upset in a squall, and he climbed out from the waves and upon its bottom, where he had been floating ever since. He said he was the slave of a Mr. Paine. He was taken to Fort Monroe, and is now a servant in Col. Butler's family. The boat was taken to Baltimore on the Georgiana last evening.

Camp Goodell.

On Thursday afternoon, the regiment at Camp Goodell were mustered into the United States service for three years, by Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A. Out of the entire regiment, but thirty declined entering the service for the full time. The regiment now contains the full complement of men, and recruits are still offering themselves.

Adjutant General Mather was present when the regiment was sworn in, and complimented both officers and men on their soldier-like appearance and good deportment.

The regiment is now waiting orders, and is liable to be ordered away at any hour.—*Joliet true Democrat*, 15th.

APPOSITE.—On Sunday last, Rev. Mr. Smith of Washington, preached a most eloquent and interesting discourse upon Judge Douglas' death, selecting for his text the following remarkable words of Isaiah:

"Behold the Lord of Hosts taketh from Jerusalem the Mighty Man, the Judge, the Counsellor, the Cunning Artificer, the Eloquent Orator."

☞ Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, will publish, in the next number of the Danville *Review*, a strong article against secession and in favor of upholding the government.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY
EQUAL TO GOLD,
AT
RAILROAD RATES.
We will, on and after this date,
JUNE 1st
OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT THE
Lowest Gold Prices
FOR
ILLINOIS CURRENCY
At Railroad Rates.
We need scarcely add that our stock is
The Largest, Richest and Choicest
WEST OF NEW YORK.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169.....LAKE STREET.....167 & 169
[ja30-d961-6m3dpg]

FOR CASH! FOR CASH!!
FIRE CRACKERS
And Torpedoes,
For sale by the box or by the 1000 boxes,
AT PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BEST & CO., Randolph Street,
(UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,)
IMPORTERS DIRECT OF
RHENISH, HUNGARIAN AND CHAMPAIGNE
WINES,
Of the first qualities and Gurranteed Pure.
We have always on hand a large stock of the following brands:
RUDESHEIMER BERG, DURKHEIMER,
ROLANDER AUSLESE, UNGSTEINER,
NURSTEINER, GUMNELDINGER,
AND GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAIGNE.
je12-e819-1m

DRUGS, Etc,
10 Tons Terra Japonica,
25 Bbls. Alum,
25 Bbls. Copperas,
50 Bbls. Whiting,
10 Casks Chloride Lime,
100 Lbs Iod. Potassum,
50 Lbs. Oil Bergamot,
50 Lbs. Oil Lemon,
50 Lbs. Oil Wintergreen,
50 Lbs. Oil Sassafras,
50 Lbs. Oil Hemlock,
50 Lbs. Oil Cedar.
FOR SALE LOW.
SMITH & DWYER,
Wholesale Druggists, 94 Lake street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We will sell
At Net Cost,
For the next sixty days, our Jobbing Stock of
Soft Fur, Wool and Straw Hats,
Which is fresh and embraces all the LATEST STYLES.
We can insure Bargains.
J. A. SMITH & CO.,
ap18-e656-2m 118 LAKE STREET.

MASSER'S IMPROVED
Five Minute
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
In the ordinary mode of freezing, the ice formed on the outside of the mass of cream, acts as a non conductor, and the internal portions are slow in congealing. IN MASSER'S FREEZER, THE INSTANT A THIN FILM IS FROZEN, IT IS SCRAPED OFF AND MIXED WITH THE WHOLE MASS. THE WOODEN BLADE AND BEATER ALSO KEEP THE WHOLE CREAM WELL BEATEN. The freezing is quickly performed, requiring little labor, and but little ice and salt around the outside of the cylinder.
FOR SALE AT
VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State Street.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL FOR THE HAIR,
USED BY EVERYBODY,
And sold Wholesale and Retail by
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, No. 202 Randolph street.

ROTHE'S HAIR DYE.—The best and cheapest Dye in use. A large invoice just received by GALE BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
my29 202 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

FISHING TACKLE.—
Fish Hooks,
Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c.
REED POLES—10,000 cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns.
Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale,
AT 138 LAKE STREET.
ml1f63-1y BARNUM BROS.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages,
CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &C.,
Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street.
BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES,
FLAGS from 3 inches to 4 feet long.
DRUMS, American and German—15 sizes.
ROSETTES, various patterns. Wholesale trade supplied at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE,
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACHE,
CURE
ALL KINDS OF
HEADACHE.
By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.
A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, [illegible]
MR. SPALDING,
SIR:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like THEM SO WELL that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your obedient servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, [illegible]
MR. SPALDING,
SIR:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM.
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. [illegible]
P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, [illegible]
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.,
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED.
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot County, O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, [illegible]
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) was CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent here.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y.
DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.
YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, [illegible]
MR. SPALDING,
SIR:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]
We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.]
We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.]
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]
Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.]
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY!! [illegible]
☞ "A Stitch in Time saves Nine." [illegible]
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜
is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.
Lyon's Katharion for the Hair.
[illegible] delightful odor. If you [illegible] Sold everywhere. [illegible]

Cultivation of the Voice.—The [illegible] respectfully inform the citizens of [illegible] located himself in this city for [illegible] the cultivation and develop[illegible] himself a pupil of Carlo Bassini [illegible] particular attention to the usually [illegible] of Forming and Developing the [illegible]
A. J. EBELL,
[illegible] Union Academy, Larmon Block, [illegible] Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & [illegible] at Root & Cady's. je7-e851 3m

A Friend in Need. Try it.—
[illegible] INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, [illegible] has been used in [illegible] the last twenty years with the most [illegible] As an external remedy it is without [illegible] and will alleviate pain more speedily than [illegible] For all Rheumatic and Nervous [illegible] it is truly infallible, and as a curative [illegible] Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, [illegible] powerful strengthening properties, excite [illegible] and astonishment of all who have ever [illegible] Over four hundred certificates of remarkable [illegible] performed by it within the last two [illegible] For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, [illegible] State street, Chicago, and by all [illegible] no15-e6ow-d-1y

[illegible] Oak Orchard Acid Spring
[illegible] pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated [illegible] and Physicians respecting the use of this [illegible] the case of many diseases of the human system [illegible] gratis on application to
J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery
[illegible] Discovery cures Erysipelas.
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[illegible] Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth
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[illegible] Discovery cures Lepra.
[illegible] Discovery cures Rheumatism.
[illegible] Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
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[illegible] Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
[illegible] Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
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[illegible] Discovery has cured Dropsy.
[illegible] and do not know what is the matter [illegible] have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's [illegible] Discovery.
[illegible] by all Druggists. no5'63-1y

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Bankers,
[illegible] CLARK STREET.......No. 83.
[illegible] Domestic Exchange Collections, and [illegible] Notes and Gold. my2-e289-1m

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BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
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Capital, $500,000.
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STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.
[illegible] every article required for House-Keeping [illegible] found at the
[illegible] HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM,
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[illegible]201...RANDOLPH STREET...199 & 201
[illegible] FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.
[illegible] Refrigerators are superior to any ever offered [illegible] premiums over all others wherever [illegible] VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

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INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
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[illegible] desires to remind her friends and [illegible] she is still to be found at the above office [illegible] ready to supply them with competent [illegible] Orders from the country promptly [illegible] P. O. Box 3986. jel7-e-1y

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WASHINGTON STREET....102
P. O. Box 3041. oc5'63-1y

[illegible] ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
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[illegible] has removed his Dental Office [illegible] street to 85 Clark street, over [illegible] store, at which place he [illegible] of Rooms adapted to [illegible] where he will be pleased [illegible] patrons and such other clients as [illegible] services. ap1v61-1y

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[illegible]! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
[illegible] Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, [illegible] Revolver, Bowie Knives, Tents, [illegible] Gold Scales, Blankets and all [illegible] Powder, Shot, Caps and Am[illegible] St. Louis Shot, and Sole Agent for [illegible] GEO. T. ABBEY, 126 Lake street.

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CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE.
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CURE
ALL KINDS OF
HEADACHE.

THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were manifested by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MARENGILLE, Conn., Feb. 25, 1861.

MR. SPALDING, Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I must say that I never found any medicine to work like them. I was for years subject to the most excruciating Sick Headache, but since I got your Pills I have not had one attack. I would recommend them to all who are afflicted with that complaint. Your obedient servant, JAMES LAMBERT.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 25, 1861.

MR. SPALDING:—Will you please send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills? I have derived a GREAT BENEFIT from them. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOKEHOUSE.

SPENCE CREEK, Huntington Co. Pa., January 14th, 1861.

H. G. SPALDING:—Sir: Please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Respectfully yours, [illegible]

P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.

SPALDING:—Yes, I have used exactly five cents for medicine since I got a box of your Cephalic Pills. I was troubled with the SICK HEADACHE for twenty years, but your Pills have entirely cured me. Yours truly, A. STOVER, P. M.

Belle Vernon, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

EVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.

H. G. SPALDING, Esq.:—Dear Sir: I wish for some circular or handbill to distribute among my customers, containing a certificate before my eyes. If you have anything of the kind, please send them.

Some of my customers, who is subject to severe SICK HEADACHE, took one of your Cephalic Pills on the first ATTACK IN ONE-HOUR AFTER BY YOUR PILLS. Respectfully yours, W. R. WILKIN.

Manufacturer of Harness.

HEYWOODSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 7th, 1861.

H. G. SPALDING, Esq.:—Dear Sir: I have been afflicted for twenty-five years, (25,) with the SICK HEADACHE, which kept me at times entirely helpless. Your Cephalic Pills WORK LIKE A CHARM—OVER TEN MINUTES ARE ALWAYS SUFFICIENT. Truly yours, WM. C. WILKIN.

TRENTON, Mich., January 14th, 1861.

MR. SPALDING:—Please send me one box of your Cephalic Pills. I have been troubled with the SICK HEADACHE for the last two years, and do not know what a number of boxes of your Pills I have used. They have never failed to relieve me in a short time. Yours truly, ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

CAUTION.

As counterfeits have appeared, purporting to be my remedy, I would caution the public against purchasing any PREPARED GLUE I would state that all genuine bottles have my signature on the outside wrapper, of which none are genuine.

Testimonials were manifested by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

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PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

Will convince all who suffer from

HEADACHE,

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

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HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

[From the Western, St. Louis, Mo.]

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.]

If you are afflicted with the headache, be sure and get the Cephalic Pills, as they are sure to cure in one or all cases.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a reliable remedy for the Sick Headache, and one of the very few patent medicines that can be recommended.

[From the Western, R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his excellent Pills.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio]

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

Medical Notices.

Clark's Katharion for the Hair.

This delightful and fragrant vegetable wash has given such universal satisfaction wherever introduced, that the proprietor deems it unnecessary to do more than call attention to the following certificate, which is but a specimen of hundreds of similar ones in his possession:

Having used a small quantity of Clark's Katharion for the Hair, I am pleased to say that it has restored the hair to the bald spots on my head, and I therefore recommend it to all who are afflicted with baldness.

A. J. REELY,
Principal Union Academy, Larmon Block.
Rev. Edward Anderson, Rector of St. Paul's Church.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—

The CHAMPION LINIMENT is particularly recommended by the ministers of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, and has been used in his family for nearly twenty years with the most perfect success. It is an external remedy it is without doubt the most speedy than any other. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Pains it is truly infallible, and acts carefully through the whole system, thereby strengthening properties, exhilarating the nervous system, and restoring the healthy circulation of all who have ever used it. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, can be seen by call.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, 120 State street, Chicago, and by all druggists in the city.

mo17m2w-2-dly

Dr. Oak Orchard Acid Spring

Is confirming the opinions of celebrities and Physicians throughout the world, that it is the best remedy for the cure of this disease. Many Classes of the human system are cured from application to

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Whole sale Druggists,
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GET A PAMPHLET.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Kennedy cures Dyspepsia.
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Kennedy cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy regulates the Bowels.
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Kennedy Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy cures Dropsy.

And do not know what a mother endures in inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

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Corner of Clark and Washington streets. A general Banking and Exchange business conducted. Collections promptly attended to. All profitable business solicited. Established.

Washington, D. C. (opposite Patent Office).....No. 6
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REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES.

WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS,

Bathing Apparatus,

And Japanned Tin Ware,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

Wood and WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, BRUSHES, STOVES.

Every article required for House-Keeping for sale cheap.

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No. 71 Lake street, (Tremont Block.)

ALLEN & DALTON.

FRIENDSHIP'S PATENT

Self-Sealing Refrigerator,

Manufactured and for sale to the trade by

WOODRUFF, DICKERSON & CO.,

Sheet Iron and Metal Warehouse,

No. 199 & 201 RANDOLPH STREET.....199 & 201

THESE POWERS IMPROVED SCALES.

These Scales are superior to any ever offered for sale, and more than all others wherever tried. For sale by WOODRUFF, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.]

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

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[From the Western, R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his excellent Pills.

[From the Kenosha Valley Star, Kenosha, Wis.]

We are sure I set persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Saratoga Path Finder, New Orleans.]

Let your readers be satisfied, and we are glad you have found one worthy of confidence, as we have known several persons that we could recommend it to.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.]

MR. Spalding would not consent to keep any article to be lost upon its merits. Let all profess-ional men do the same.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.]

The remedy in the main favor is strong, from the valuable contents.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.]

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds of quack nostrums.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.]

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio]

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

Money and Exchange.

$6,000 TO LOAN

FOR FIVE YEARS TIME,

At low rates on Improved Security.

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Business papers bought and sold. Time loans negotiated. ROBERT S. WRIGHT,
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MONEY LOANED ON FIRST-

CLASS SECURITIES at the Banking Office of

WM. H. RICE & CO., 63 CLARK-ST.

Three to five years loans at 10 per cent. Short paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. my4-6m

City Scrip wanted. my4-6m

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 8 LARMON BLOCK,

S. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.
121 Lake street.

Co-Partnership Notices

THE PARTNERSHIP HERE

tofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of

AIKEN & NORTON,

is discontinued this day by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and make payment, and persons having claims against said firm are requested to present the same for settlement. The business will be continued by E. Aiken under the same name and style.

E. AIKEN.
J. NATHAN BURR.

Chicago, April 27th, 1861. ap29-d7w

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY,

OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. (my5-s-m-1y)

PAYSON & REYNOLDS.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

GEORGE P. PAYSON. E. REYNOLDS.

REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John Whiteman, S. S. Whiteman, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Wm. Whiteman, S. S. Whiteman, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Attorney at Law, Board of Control, C. W. Dechet, President, Columbus, O. E. S. Ely & Co., Gen. Superintendents, Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. James S. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

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ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS,

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Washington, D. C. (opposite Patent Office).....1845
St. Louis, Mo. (Old Chicago House).....1856
Chicago, Ill. (Larmon's Block).....1861
Louisville, Ky. (Bank of Louisville).....1861
Paris, Ky. (Branch).....1861

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Insurance.

JAMES WADSWORTH,

No. 1 Dole's Building,

CHICAGO.....ILLINOIS.

AGENT FOR

Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD.

Assets.....$300,000

Western Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD.

Assets.....$225,000

Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE.

Assets.....$200,000

Roger Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE.

Assets.....$126,000

Irving Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK.

Assets.....$227,000

Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK.

ap29-d6w-3m

OFFICE OF THE

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK, January 30th, 1861.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the first of December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860.$4,602,723.7

Premium on Policies not marked off 1st of January, 1860.....1,413,790.11

Total amount of Marine Premiums.....$6,016,513.86

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860.....$4,542,138.39

Losses paid during the same period.....1,064,.....$2,119,443.72

Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....609,212.50

The Company have the following Assets, viz:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.....$1,595,291.42
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise.....1,190,193.00
Real Estate.....250,000.00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, Re-Insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....193,190.13
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....2,209,436.34
Cash in Bank.....166,154.67

Total amount of Assets.....$6,065,270.16

SIX PER CENT. Interest on the outstan ding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next.

There will be issued a SCRIP DIVIDEND, bearing SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, and redeemable on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, for THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1855 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1853, to the first of January, 1858, for which certificates were issued, amount to.....$10,720,560.00

Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1861.....1,824,960.00

Total profits for 7½ years.....$11,852,640.00

The certificates previous to 1858 have been redeemed for cash.....7,668,960.00

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1861.....$4,187,680.00

By order of the Board,

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore, Thomas Tileston, Royal Phelps, Lowell Holbrook, Robert C. Goodhue, A. A. Hayes, Jr., Moses Taylor, Edward H. Gillian, Wyllys Hartley, A. P. Pillot, Leroy V. Wiley, David S. Miller, C. V. Hoyt, Gouverneur Emery, JOHN D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President. W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice President.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S

Cast Steel

CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS,

We are prepared to fill orders for these

CELEBRATED BELLS

At New York Prices, With Freight Added.

Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year it will be replaced at half price. For full particulars send for Circulars to

TUTTLE, HUBBARD & CO.,

Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin Plate, 59 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Oil Works.

NEW YORK KEROSENE

OIL COMPANY,

At Prices to Command the Market!

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PARAFFINE LUBRICATING OIL,
PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING OIL,
MACHINERY OILS.

DEPOT:

CUTTERS & CO., 82 Water street, New York.

ap8-m6t-1y

Steam Dye Works.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S

BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE,

No. 13 South Clark street, second door west of North Clark street, and 107 South Clark street, in Lumbard's Machine Shop.

Mr. Schwarz will call at stores any where in the city south to 12th st. for Dyeing, to any part of Chicago north to 22d st. for Dyeing, to any part of Lake View for Dyeing, to any part of Hyde Park for Dyeing, to any part of Cottage Grove for Dyeing, to any part of Evanston for Dyeing, to any part of Oak Woods for Dyeing. At a Principal and Experienced Dyer's Establishment in Boston, Mass., for the last twenty years. He prides himself upon his work, his aim being to please all. He will call for and deliver goods free of charge to all who favor him with their patronage. Orders left at the Store will receive prompt attention. my7-1y

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NEW YORK STEAM DYE

WORKS, Nos. 7 Court, 127 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe streets, Chicago. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned, dyed, repaired and pressed. Ladies' dresses, Shawls and Scarfs dyed, cleaned and finished in the latest styles. Feathers dyed, cleaned and curled. Carpets, Rugs and Country Work solicited. Orders by mail or Express promptly attended to. P. O. Box 2044. Jan1-dly

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Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
5.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.45 a. m.	.....	6.00 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4.45 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	5.45 a. m.
5.00 a. m.	4.00 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.45 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
5.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.25 p. m.
7.00 a. m.	12.00 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	9.25 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.15 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	3.30 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	no mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
4.50 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
4.50 p. m.	3.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
5.45 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
5.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.15 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	1.00 p. m.
8.15 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	4.30 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.		
7.30 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	7.30 a. m.
7.40 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	8.00 p. m.

LET SLAVERY DIE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

We wait beneath the furnace blast
The pangs of transformation:
Not painlessly doth God recast
And mould anew his nation.
Hot burns the fire
Where wrongs expire:
Nor spares the hand
That from the land
Uproots the ancient evil.

The hand-breadth cloud the sages feared
Its bloody rain is dropping;
The poison plant the fathers spared
All else is overtopping.
East, West, South, North,
It curses the earth;
All justice dies,
And fraud and lies
Live only in its shadow.

What gives the wheat-field blades of steel?
What points the rebel cannon?
What sets the roaring rabble's heel
On the old star-spangled pennon?
What breaks the oath
Of the men of both?
What wheels the kelle
For the Union's blood?
Hark, to the answer—SLAVERY!

Then waste no blows on lesser foes
In strife unworthy freemen,
God wills to-day the vail and shows
The features of the demon!
O North and South,
Its victims both,
Can ye not cry,
"Let Slavery die!"
And Union find in freedom?

* * * *

In vain the bells of war shall ring
Of triumphs and revenges,
While still is spared the evil thing
That severs and estranges.
But, blest the ear
That yet shall hear
The jubilant bell
That rings the land
Of Slavery forever!

Willits at the War.

Mr. Willis writes his first letter from the seat war to the *Home Journal* this week. We copy his description of a visit to Arlington House:

"Our approach to Arlington House was like the entrance to the park of an English duke, the smooth greensward, stretching away into undulating distance, being emblazoned with majestic trees, which had quite the air of a peerage at the court of Nature ennobled. The stranger's eye saw at once that the oaks and hickories, the elms and chestnuts, had been distributed by the nicest art, and that the glimpses of the landscapes beyond had been exquisitely contrived. And, really, from the front lawn of the mansion house the view is wholly unsurpassed. Washington, just across the Potomac, looks fairly sitting for its picture, the Capitol site on its high hill as if on purpose to please eyes at Arlington. The middle ground it is probable, is much more artistically picturesque than usual, for the park lawn, stretching from where we stood to the river, was studded with the white tents of the invading, the red shirts of the soldiers off duty brightening among the trees, and cavalry horses, with their military equipments, grouped upon the sward—a Pandiss embished with war trappings—but it must at all times have been a spot most endearingly beautiful! And to think that the last and owner of these lands, (General Lee) should now be advancing upon it as 'the enemy'—likely to-morrow or next day (for I hear that the pickets of the two forces are but a mile apart) to do battle on his own lawn for the mastery! Thus, sometimes, are the poems we see lived more touching than any that could be written!

"The old mansion-house, with its spacious portico, was all open, doors and windows, and groups of officers stood around, waiting for orders. The General (McDowell) welcomed our cavalry friends; but feeling a little tearful myself, (venturing too far with a stray imagining of the possibility of an Idlewood thus deserted,) I strolled off to the garden during their military interview, to pluck a flower that I might take home and respect. Observing the wicket gate, I came upon an old white-headed negro, a left behind relic of the family, who sat upon his low, wooden stool, weeding strawberries—my friend Captain Magruder, joining me as I entered into conversation with him, and being himself a slave-State man, (a Maryland,) knowing the way to talk to him better than I. Among other things he asked him, 'Well, uncle, what do you think of the war?' 'Well, Massa,' said the old negro, deepening tone after hesitating a moment, 'it's all about things we've been so long puttin' up with!' and with this old philosopher he fell diligently to work on his strawberry-bed. Further questioning informed us that 'uncle was seventy years old, and that he belonged originally to the Mount Vernon estate; that he had a wood-lick-nary of Military Terms

Of the most comprehensive kind, illustrated with numerous Engravings.....$1.00

With Dictionary, Washington, May 1, 1861.

This System of United States Infantry Tactics for Light Infantry and Riflemen, published by the direction of the War Department, having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the VOLUNTEERS and MILITIA called into service, as contained in the acts of Congress of July 29th and August 6th, 1861.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

With a view to secure uniformity in the system of instruction, the merits of which are acknowledged by the undersigned, the Governors of the several States in the VOLUNTEERS and MILITIA called into service, are requested to procure the system of the United States Infantry, and that by which they will be instructed in the field.

SIMON CAMERON,
SECRETARY OF WAR.

Washington, D. C., May 1, 1861.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, I HAVE THIS AUTHORIZED WORK.

Send your orders early to

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TO THE MEMORY OF

COL. ELLSWORTH.

Just Published

Col. Ellsworth Requiem March,

FOR THE PIANO OR ORGAN,

By A. J. VAAS, as performed by the Light Guard Band at both the Ellsworth and Deceased Obsequies, with an accurate Photographic Portrait of Ellsworth.

PRICE.....40 CENTS.

This is one of the finest sombre marches ever written. Over this is suspended the request in three divisions or swings, each consisting of two ropes, about three feet apart, supporting a stout cable, which the performer grasps in his dangerous gyrations. One of these hung from about the center of the dome, the other at the proscenium, and the third many feet beyond. The preparations having been concluded, the veritable "Leotard," a young man of middle height and dark complexion, dressed in light colored tights, with a loose vest and short jacket, and wearing a cap of the same material, down nearly to his hips, made his appearance. Ascending the gallery, and seizing hold of the first trapeze, he swung himself forward, and with the velocity he acquired literally flew to the next, and then, catching hold of it, took a somersault and sprang to the last with the same bird-like facility. The daring of these movements, combined probably with the dread which every one must have felt as to the inevitable consequence of the slightest hitch or failure, sent a tremor of anxiety through the closely packed sight-seers, and no sooner was their success complete than he obtained an ovation.

But this was but a tithe of the miraculous efforts of the continental athlete. He not only contorted himself upon these gymnastic appliances with the confidence and easy *trait* of a creature aided by wings, but he dashed from one to the other backwards, and it could only be by the merest accident, therefore, that he saved himself from that fall which not long ago brought a somewhat similar exhibition to a sudden termination. No pretensions which ever were taken, as in the former instance, to break the performer's fall in the event of his coming accidentally to term firms, and in springing from the ropes to the narrow platform he landed on each occasion upon his feet, although he came down with a force that seemed sufficient to annihilate one, if not both, of the opposing bodies. Once during these hazardous attempts, the thick boards with their bearings were entirely displaced, and it was some time before they could be safely readjusted; yet, even then, he kept his feet, and scarcely faltered. With this exception Leotard continued the display of his peculiar skill without break or intermission for at least half an hour, and on retiring was enthusiastically cheered.

* * * *

☞ It is now understood in military circles that the lamentable affair at Great Bethel will serve the purpose of preventing any rash movements of our troops in future. The attack on Harper's Ferry will be conducted by disciplined army officers.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The French Imperial Prince is rising in the army. He has been promoted to the rank of corporal of eighth squad of the most backboned of the first regiment of Grenadiers. His duties are performed by deputy, but, unluckily, his representative, Corporal Mugaris, deserted a few weeks since with the regimental money, but has been caught and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.

On the 10th of May last the weather at Moscow was very fine, and everything wore the full garb of summer.

Dr. Brodie's paper is the name of a new preparation for burns, cuts, scratches, contusions, offering a rapid cure without dressing and without cicatrices.

Schlibler's London burying establishment advertises the readiness to furnish funerals at one charge to suit "any sorts of pomp or humility desired."

Twenty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety five slaves were introduced into the Cubanlike country. About thirty-six hundred only were captured.

Loud complaints are made as to the bad quality of the food served to the British soldiers in India. In consequence Government has interposed to prevent further frauds of this kind.

In the celebrated case of Gurney *ex. Gurney*, a distinguished lawyer was called for the plaintiff. The lady is said to have discarded her friend, Mr. Taylor, and found another favorite, to whom she has already given a very large sum of money.

The total number of vessels employed in trade and commerce in Great Britain, exclusive of river steamers, is 20,919, of 4,231,739 tons.

Playing cards are now manufactured out of India rubber, so that a "rubber of whist" is a correct phrase.

The English people have characteristic way of making their subscriptions for humane or useful purposes. If a person gives, he does it by making his pounds and shillings equal in number to 25 or 50, 75, or £1 1s., and so on. Among thirty one subscribers to the funds of the Royal Dramatic College every one pays in multiples of five pounds. How would it look among us for Mr. John Jones to subscribe to a New York charity fund thus: $1 01c., $5 05c.?

The last received weekly report of births in London was—1,013 boys, 932 girls.

The colony of Algeria is pronounced by recent French writers to be a failure. It has neither business, enterprise nor credit. The French settlers do not enjoy the privileges they possess in their own country—no voice in the elections and no security in their land titles. Corruption is also the bottom of the administration of public affairs.

One hundred thousand Tartars have emigrated to Turkey the last year, and are allowed to be exempt from taxation for ten years.

A young lady has given the name of Vandermorsh. is exhibiting a number of trained birds which answer all kinds of questions put to them by the spectators. Cards are marked with numbers, letters, phrases, words, which are picked out by birds and form intelligent replies to the questions. The secret of her training has not been discovered.

Seventeen hundred Londoners and country folk recently made an excursion trip to Paris. Many females were with them. They saw all the sights, heard the Emperor, from whom they met on his drives, and were cordially received by "Monsieur Crapeau" and family.

"Flying Sheets" and numerous in Paris, attacking the religious doctrines of Spinoza and its temporal secondancy and power. They are written in moderate language, but are very bold in their conclusions.

The new regius professor of London have been listening to an address by Dr. Forbes Winslow, in which he claimed that the profession was neglected by the government, and that its eminent men were entitled occasionally to "a star, a cross or a riband," or something of equivalent distinction.

Mr. Morris, an Inspector of Schools, in his report this year says that in not more than twenty out of one hundred English schools he had officially visited had he found a first class slate to read a newspaper at sight.

The Sultan is in very critical state of health. He is but thirty-seven years of age

Chicago Tribune
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1861.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Willard of the Chicago Light Artillery left last night on his return to Cairo.

ORDERED TO ALTON.—Col. T. J. Turner's regiment has been ordered from Freeport to Alton, and goes to-day.

WOODPILE ON FIRE.—On the C. and N. W. R.R. depot grounds on Saturday, a woodpile took fire from sparks from a passing locomotive, calling out the steam fire engines.

MORE EMIGRANTS.—There was at the Chicago & Northwestern depot yesterday a party of 400 Norwegian emigrants, en route for Lacrosse.

OFF FOR NEW HOMES.—Quite a number of our colored residents are seeking new homes in Hayti. Forty-seven left on the Propeller Illinois a day or two since for Buffalo, having such destination in view.

THE SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT.—A dispatch was received here yesterday indicating that the Second Wisconsin Regiment will not arrive here en route for the East until Thursday of this week.

WALSH.—Manassas Gap, Alexandria, Leesburg, Harper's Ferry, &c., are all plainly shown on Colton's Map of the Seat of War, just published and for sale by Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

SOLDIERS UNDER ARREST.—Three members of the Irish Brigade found their way into the lockup on Saturday night for disorderly conduct. As they are now United States soldiers the military authorities stepped in and a squad of soldiers took the offenders to the barracks.

THE TREMONT HOUSE IMPROVEMENT.—Drake spread himself and a luscious Sunday dinner in the new dining hall on last Sunday, and near two hundred guests sat down and were filled. The entire improvement will be completed early in July.

THE HYDE PARK HOUSE.—This excellent suburban hotel has been opened for the season by J. Barrell, well known as mine host of the "Clifton House." He is every way a landlord, and the house one of the best of summer resorts in its appointments and charming location.

HELD TO BAIL YESTERDAY.—William Dickson was held to bail in $500 to appear at the Recorder's Court, for stealing a pocket book, containing nearly $600 in bills, gold and silver from Keller, of the dance house under the Lake House. The robbery was done in the Lock-up cell, where both were in custody.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.—Two young men found a pocket book between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, corner of Indiana and Monterey streets. The owner can have it by calling on Bishop & Merchant, at Reed & Bushnell's lumber yard, South Clark street, and paying expenses.

"HE ENVELOPES HIMSELF," &c.—Munson, of Lake street, Stationer always ahead, has just "enveloped" himself again in three different styles. The Douglas mourning envelopes are very chaste and neat. Also that of Ellsworth, while Brownell, the Avenger, will take with the Zoo-Zoos and their friends. Munson is at 160 Lake street.

THE NEW TRINITY.—Last Sabbath was a memorable day for the congregation of Trinity, in the first occupancy of their beautiful new house of worship, on Jackson street. The exercises of its formal dedication are deferred for a week or two, until the new organ is in place, when we shall say something more in detail of this fine edifice.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The eighth regular concert of this society occurs in Bryan Hall, on Saturday night, June 22d. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony has been in rehearsal for six weeks past, and will be performed for the first time in this city. This being the last concert of the first season, we expect to see an overflowing house. The second season commences in September next.

"BIG" INDIAN.—There are now on exhibition at the rooms of the Historical Society, lithograph portraits of Black Hawk, his son, and the Indian Prophet, taken some thirty years since. As specimens of the state of the art lithographic at that date, and representations of three personages who figured extensively in the early days in the West, they are deserving of examination by all interested in such matters.

A DELIGHTED CITIZEN.—Capt. Schambeck's Hoffman Dragoons delight everybody by the precision of their drill, and soldierly appearance. On Saturday last a stranger looking on, on the North side, was so well pleased with the troop that he pressed up to the commander and gave him a ten dollar bill, bidding him give the boys a lunch with that. The bill was not stump-tail, nor the company unwilling, so the matter was mutually well adjusted.

THE DARK SIDE OF LIFE.—Among the early hours of Sunday morning the police made a descent upon a dance house and notorious den under the old Lake House on the North Side, and captured sixty-six of the lowest class of denizens of such haunts. These were all brought up in yesterday's Police Court, a motley crew of both sexes and all ages. They were fined in various sums ranging from $3 to $25. The den was broken up on complaint of the residents in that vicinity.

MAD DOGS—A PROCLAMATION.—Within the past few days there have been reported several mad dogs in this city. A gentleman was bitten by one of these rabid animals in the West Division on Friday last, another was killed on Saturday, on Buffalo street, fortunately before it had committed any injury. We are glad to add that the Mayor has issued a proclamation warning dog owners to muzzle their dogs. All dogs found without muzzles after the 24th of June will be destroyed without respect to dog or owner, which is a very good thing too.

A WOMAN RUN OVER BY THE CARS.—Yesterday morning a German woman was instantly killed by being run over by the westward bound train on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. The woman was walking on the north track going west, about a mile east of Harlem. The engineer of the approaching train blew his whistle several times, but the woman paid no heed to the warning. The locomotive struck her upon the head, hurling her between the tracks and killing her instantly. Her remains were taken to Harlem. The Coroner went thither yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest. The woman was evidently of German nativity; her name is unknown.

SETTLING WITH A DAILY.—Not long since a chap named Daily broke into the Gage House, and was taken in the act with the stolen property in his possession. He came before a jury in the Recorder's Court, and by means of one of those unaccountable freaks that do sometimes possess a petty jury, Daily was acquitted, though he had on at the time of his arrest, a coat stolen from Mr. Gage. Recently Mr. Gage has suspected the operations of the same fellow, and missed a pair of boots from the bar-room. A day or two later he met this Daily with the boots on his feet. Seizing the chap by the collar he led him into his barn, stripped of his boots, seized a whip and beat Mr. Daily until he roared for mercy and then he let him depart.

MADAME STORM.—This distinguished lady, who has long been connected with the educational and emigration movements in Holland, is now in this city collecting materials for a work upon this country, which she is preparing to publish in four European languages. Her purpose is to give information that will induce emigration to this country. She desires electrotypes of the public buildings of the city, manufactories, best hotels, &c. Those who wish their blocks and business to appear in the work would do well to leave their favors at the office of Messrs. Greenebaum Brothers, under the Marine Bank. We also bespeak for Madam Storm from our citizens on whom she may be able to call, a cordial reception and whatever information they may be able to communicate.

Boy Killed by the Cars—Another Warning.

A painful casualty took place on Saturday afternoon on the Illinois Central Railroad track opposite the foot of Washington street, when a lad of eight years of age named Edward Vernon Kinnade, whose parents reside at No. 207 Jackson street, was run over by three cars of a freight train, and so shockingly injured that he lived only twelve hours. One of his legs was severed from his body and the other was frightfully crushed and mangled. He was attempting to steal a ride upon the train which was making up, and fell a victim to this [illegible] common among boys. Coroner [illegible] held an inquest and acquitted the [illegible] of all blame.

The Lame Captains.

Loud roared the din of battle in front of the Punkinville Guards. Behind that valiant corps stood its commander. On his brow stood the beaded drops. He essayed to speak thrice, and thrice his lips failed him. On being slightly nourished with an application of canteen by one of the rear corporals, the captain gave utterance to words that have become history:

"Fellers, sogers, the enemy are before ye, and they are yourn. Go in and fight 'em. Keep a stiff upper lip. England expects every man to do his duty. Fight till you can't fight no longer and then run, and as *I'm a little lame I'll start now.*"

And he did start. We have always admired the truth if not the valor of that captain. He was truthful if he was not brave, and did a good thing, even if he did not fight. We are disposed to give him credit for removing out of the way a commander he knew within himself to be funky at heart, and a little lame. He was wise, and gave after his fashion, good service to the cause in "*starting now.*"

We are in the midst of great events. They are upon us. History has prepared, we fear, quite a number of those tiny flags we used to find in our atlas with a date opposite, wherewith she has been wont to sprinkle her maps since maps began to be. Other companies are to stand, like the Punkinville Guards, with with the enemy before them. We fear that like these Punkinville troops, too many of our companies and regiments have lame commanders. Lame are they in tactics, lame in intellect, lame in force and influence, lame in everything but those powers of caucusing and log-rolling that are just now too generally at work settling the great questions of leadership. And the time will come when this lameness will display itself and hundreds of brave fellows pay the penalties.

Who can persuade these lame captains to "*start now?*" Why will they not recognize and respond to their own lameness? If tailors could supply tactics with uniforms, sew on breeding with buttons, and bravery and braid together, there might be some hope from that quarter, but what will several inches of cotton batting avail when the stiffening and filling out of the heart, thus covered, are sadly lacking. It is no time now for sham officers and show soldiers. As the lamented Sawin remarked:

"This kind of sojeris' ain't a mite like our December trainin',
A feller then could cut for ham, if 't only looked like rainin'."

Why will not the lame captains think of this in time, else we shall have abundant cause for lamenting; over and beyond the inevitable sorrows of this war. If any colonel, or captain, or lieutenant, or officer of less or greater grade, feels within himself a consciousness that influence and not merit gave him his post of command, if he is aware that the tactics by which he gained his epaulettes or shoulder-knot were those of the caucus and the hustings rather than those of Scott, or Hardee, or Ellsworth, decidedly he is lame. Even if he started a regiment in order to lead it, and filled its muster-rolls rapidly, solely because of his position in society, while we thank him for the men he has brought into the field, let us sadly fear he is decidedly lame.

Why will not these lame captains "start now," before some midnight movement is defeated, whole ranks of brave fellows slain, and one sweeping shout of execration from throughout the land pronounces them lame. Are we not right in so far admitting the jewel of consistency in the Punkinville chief. His was a rare moral courage at least, to confess his lameness and remove it from the field. We like him, in that he did it promptly, at the call of his country, for assuredly there are those to whom the country calls to get out of the way.

A Safe and Sound Policy.

Any one who will read over the advertisement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, will agree that the Chicago representative of that sound and stable institution has done wisely in showing how high the principal of Life Insurance stands among those, ordinarily by affluent circumstances deemed free from all inducements to insure. Let our readers look over the list of the "solid men" of Chicago who have policies from Mr. Olmsted, and then agree that their sagacity is pledged to the fact that a sound and safe policy is a policy in the Connecticut Mutual. They are rich, many of them, but they wish to more fully guard those whom their death will leave deprived of their protection and care. Several of these hold policies of $10,000 each.

If this be wise for the rich, what is it for those in moderate circumstances, where a narrow income cut off by the death of a husband and father, leaves a bereaved household penniless. Let everybody insure, and delay it not for a single day.

And now, as to the Connecticut Mutual, what more is to be said than the advertisement in another column places beyond contradiction, that the Company is reliable and safe, strongly based and none more so. We can confidently recommend it to any and all our readers, and for them the advertisement possesses an interest unusual in a business column. It is of life and death interest as touching the life of loved ones after the death of their natural protectors.

Military Matters.

At a Regimental election held on Saturday evening in the Irish Brigade the following officers were appointed, Col. J. A. Mulligan Commanding, James Quirk, Lieut.Col; Major, Charles E. Moore. The tenth company of the Brigade is not yet mustered into service.

Throughout yesterday Capt. Pitcher was busy completing the work done on Saturday, and referred in detail in our last issue, mustering into the United States service the two regiments, the Hecker Jaeger Regiment, and the Zouaves. It is rumored that the Colonelcy of this latter regiment has been tendered to Capt. John M. Loomis, of this city, (of the well-known lumber firm of Loomis & Luddington.)

Capt. Loomis has been for years one of our most active military as well as business men. He has been an officer in the Chicago Light Guard from the time of the original formation of that splendid corps, has a great passion for military, and well understands military science. Capt. Pitcher, of the United States Army, who has been tendered the appointment, declines it, preferring to retain his position in the regular service.

The Hecker Jaeger Regiment is under marching orders, and leave by the St. Louis train at 8 P. M. Messrs. Ludwig & Mueller present them with a splendid stand of colors at their camp at Cottage Grove, at 3 P. M. to-day.

Adjutant General Mather returned to Springfield last evening. Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A., will leave to day.

Melancholy Occurrence at Camp Long.

We are pained to learn that a sad casualty took place at Camp Long two miles below Cottage Grove, where the Zouaves are encamped. As we are informed two of the members of company B. Zouaves were scuffling violently for the possession of a musket, one authority says a non-commissioned officer was attempting to take it from one of the guard, when in the struggle the point of the bayonet by a sudden fierce thrust entered the breast of James Smith, member of Zouave Co. B, and residing in this city, penetrating the lung and causing, as is feared, a fatal wound.

The sufferer was in the care of the Surgeons of the regiment, Drs. Blake and Ballhache. The wound is between the fifth and sixth ribs, penetrating the cavity of the chest, and producing internal hemmorhage. At a late hour last evening his condition was more favorable.

The whole camp was shrouded in gloom at the sad event. The best of medical aid was procured and the unfortunate young man will receive every attention. His condition is pronounced a critical one. Melancholy accidents of this nature, and there are too many of them, should be a warning in all our camps, and induce greater caution in the use and handling of weapons.

Departure of Bishop Simpson.

Yesterday Rev. Bishop Simpson left for New York to take steamer for California, to attend the annual conferences of the M. E. Church in California and Oregon. His departure from Evanston, his home, was marked by a large attendance of his friends and neighbors to bid him farewell and a safe journey, and the scene at the depot was a striking proof of the esteem and affection he deservedly shares. At this time there attaches to Bishop Simpson's visit to the Pacific coast an importance unusual and ordinarily foreign to such errands. At a time when the Atlantic States are rent with civil war, Bishop Simpson will be something more than a highly esteemed and distinguished clergyman in his denomination, for, carrying with him a loyal heart, a high minded patriotism, a clear and christian view of the present crisis, he has the eloquence and power requisite to give to these weight, on the opportunities, none of which he will allow to escape him, to build up and strengthen loyalty on the Pacific coast. His many friends throughout the Northwest will wish the good Bishop a safe and speedy journey and return.

Our Fire Department.

Some changes having been made in our Fire Department, and several additions to our steamers since any extended notice of the same, we have procured from Chief Engineer Harris a few details. We have now EIGHT Steam Fire Engines manned, and located as follows:

SOUTH DIVISION.

LONG JOHN—11 men, 4 horses. Lasalle near Washington street.

ENTERPRISE—10 men, 5 horses. State near Congress street.

LITTLE GIANT—9 men, 2 horses. Dearborn near Washington street.

ECONOMY—8 men, 2 horses. Near City Hospital on Old street.

NORTH DIVISION.

ATLANTIC—10 men, 4 horses. Michigan near Wolcott street.

LIBERTY—9 men, 2 horses. Dearborn near Superior street (to be removed to Illinois near Franklin street).

WEST DIVISION.

ISLAND QUEEN—10 men, 4 horses. West Lake near Jefferson street.

U. P. HARRIS—10 men, 4 horses. Jackson corner Clinton street.

Attached to each of these is a hose cart drawn by a single horse, to the management of which a due share of the complement of men set down to each steamer are assigned increasing, however, the above named number of horses, the whole giving the following total:

Steamers	8
Hose Carts	8
Men	69
Horses	34

In addition to these there are:

Independent Hose Carts	5
Hand Engines	4

At the engine houses the most perfect system prevails. The men lodge in a large airy hall above, and we should judge suffer only from *ennui* in these happily dull and idle days for them. Let a fire break out, however, and the engine house and the bunk room and the stables become a busy scene. The men hurry, the dogs, always numerous, bark, the plump horses, the earliest to spring up at the sound of the bell, are neighing and capering in their stalls from excitement. A hasty preparation, a few straps in place, and out they go in full speed, and the reporters generally need to follow at great haste if they would know where the fire is, so speedily is it extinguished.

This brief review of our fire force comes properly in, at this time when Chief Engineer Harris is asking, as will be seen in report of Council Meeting last evening for an increased number of steamers. The reasons he gives are cogent. Never before were our cities more exposed to incendiary fires than now. One additional machine in each of the two divisions, North and West, is needed and should be procured at once.

Comforts for Sick Soldiers.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please again call the attention of the public to the wants of our sick soldiers in the Hospitals at Cairo. Mrs. E. A. Yates, the Matron, shows what is at once needed for their comfort. Let families gather from their drawers, articles that are lying there useless, and send them by some appointed agent in each town, by rail to Mrs. Yates. The following articles are greatly needed.

Night Shirts,	Handkerchiefs,
Sheets,	Palmleaf Fans,
Pillow Slips,	Havelock Covers,
Hair Pillows,	Spitting Cloths.
Bed Gowns,	

Exchanges in the State please copy.

Address packages to Mrs. E. A. Yates, Matron of Military Hospital, care of R. B. Hatch, U. S. Quartermaster, Cairo.

GOOD SAMARITAN TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—Mr. S. B. Goodhue, late of Massachusetts, will deliver a lecture on Temperance before this Society, this (Tuesday) evening, 18th inst., in Temperance Hall, basement 113 Methodist Church Block, Clark street, at 8 o'clock.

The public are invited to attend.
CHAS H. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

Council Proceedings.

MONDAY EVENING, June 17th.

At a regular meeting, present a full Board of Aldermen, Mayor Rumsey presiding.

Petition of Messrs. Brunswick referred to Com. on Licenses. Communication and returned "stump-tail," of Bridge Tenders, handed over to City Comptroller. Petition of Firemen for increase of pay; to Com on Fire and Water. Communication on bathing in the lake, to Com. on Police. Petition of D. C. Johnson, to the Mayor. One to restrict the running at large of cows, referred to Com. on Judiciary. Petition to remit fine of J. Siefeld, was voted down. A petition to change name of Buffalo street to Fremont Avenue, and Edina Place to Ellsworth Avenue referred to Com. of streets and alleys. A communication was received from Board of Public Works respecting the basis of $184,000. They desire to know where it is deposited, and ask that the Common Council take measures to ascertain. Alds. Marshall, Holden, Prindiville and Mayor Rumsey were appointed a committee to investigate.

A report from School Agent was referred to Committee on Schools.

The Board of Public Works presented a communication asking for the establishment of an equal width of streets and alleys throughout the city. Referred to Chairman of the Committee of Streets and Alleys in the three Divisions.

A petition to improve the City Cemetery was carried.

An ordinance for the improvement of Monroe street was ordered printed.

The Board of Public Works presented a communication asking authority to lay down certain water mains, at a cost of $75,000, to be paid for in City Water Bonds. Referred to Committee on Finance. A petition from same Board, asking for a hay scale at the West Market; also, a small house for Weigh-master—laid over.

Petition of Chief Engineer for a number of Diplomas for members of the Fire Department—carried. Also, from same, for a fire escape, to reach for five stories in height; and also for two more steam fire engines—were referred to Committee on Fire and Water.

A communication was received from Police Commissioner Gowenry, urging that the market halls were injured by the drilling of military companies therein—was referred to Committee on Public Buildings.

A communication and ordinance from Board of Public Works, formally abolishing the Sewerage and Water Boards, was passed.

Ald. Marshall presented a resolution instructing City Comptroller to furnish the Council with a list of Banks wherein the city funds were deposited. Carried.

A resolution to authorize a new compilation of the city ordinances, was referred to Committee on Judiciary.

City Treasurer, W. H. Rice, presented and filed his official bond for $40,000, signed by W. H. Rice, H. O. Stone, C. J. Follansbee, T. J. Richmond, John S. Green, W. H. Stapes, Noah Sturtevant, S. S. Howe, S. Sexton, T. Nicol. Referred.

Ald. Colby moved that the vote whereby Ald. Harvey was declared elected be rescinded;

Ald. Myers declared the legality of Ald. Harvey's election.

Ald. Comisky moved that J. H. Peck be declared duly elected alderman.

Ald. Prindeville moved that the contested seat be declared vacant.

After some further discussion a vote was taken, and Alonzo Harvey declared elected by ayes 12, nays 14, on the original motion.

Motion to elect Police Justices lost.

Alderman Prindeville moved to rescind the order appropriating $2,000 for the conveyance and escort of Judge Douglas' remains to Washington. Carried.

On motion of Ald. Comisky, a committe was appointed to procure the delivery of a formal public eulogy on Judge Douglas, on the 4th of July next.

Council adjourned.

☞ Pure and cold Soda Water, with fruit and cream syrups, of the best quality, at Sargent's Fountain, Randolph and State street.

NOTICE.—L. H. D. Shepherd has removed his Tea and Coffee Store from the West side to the New York House, 297 East Randolph street, where he will sell his superior teas at lower prices than can be bought in this city.

THANKS.—The Chicago City Guard tender their hearty thanks to Messrs. Wadhams & Willard for their kind offer to supply the Armory of the company with ice free of charge.

GAS FIXTURES.—A splendid stock just received at Wilmarth's new store, 189 Lake street.
je30-30t

WAR BOOKS—WAR MAPS.—Everything in military literature at lowest prices, from P. T. Sherlock's Military Bookstore, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago. Catalogues free by mail. je12-6t

WAR MAPS.—Beautiful bird's-eye view of the Seat of War, $1 25; small do., 50 cents. Military map of the United States, 75 cents. Appleton's map of the Seat of War, 25 cents. Appleton's Railroad map, 25 cents. Lloyd's map, 25 cents. Maps of Washington, Fort Monroe, Fort Pickens, and Pensacola, 15 cents each. Ellsworth's Zouave Drill and the Young Recruit, one dollar each, all free by mail. Also, every military book or map published, at lowest prices.
je13-6t P. T. SHERLOCK, 112 Dearborn st.

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city. ed

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-ly.

Second Ward Union Reserve Guard.

Members of the above company are requested to be at their Hall (Judd's) this (Tuesday) evening, 18th, at 8 o'clock, for a business meeting. A full attendance is desired. Per order of the Captain.
JOHN ANDERSON, O. S.

Home Guard, First Ward, Attention!

Regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening, one hour earlier than usual. Roll call at seven o'clock. By vote of Company. S. B. WILLIAMS.

One Hundred Men Wanted at 96 Dearborn Street.

Capt. Clark has authority to enlist one hundred well made, able bodied men for three years, or during the war, to form Company D of Colonel P. E. Bland's Regiment of "Bates Guards," VI. Missouri Volunteers. This Regiment has been received, and is full except this company, and will go into active service immediately. Will positively leave for St. Louis Arsenal on Monday evening next. Lieut. G. W. Jennings will be found at the recruiting quarters at all hours, ready to receive and enroll members.
Chicago, June 18, 1861.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 16th inst., at the First Baptist Church, by Rev. W. W. Everts, Mr. LEVI WOODBURY, of Silver Creek, N. Y., and Miss HATTIE F. THOMAS, of Waterville, Me.

NOTICE.—We are represented by Messrs. GILLESPIE, DEAN & Co., OF NEW YORK, AND BY Messrs. MacDougall & Davidson, OF MONTREAL, Either of which firms will make advances in Cash on Produce consigned to us for sale. GILLESPIE, BORTHWICK & CO., Liverpool, England. Refer to P. Anderson, Esq., Chicago.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 17, 1861.

The money market is still sadly depressed. As far as the city banks are concerned, there is very little doing, and until they get rid of the effects of "stump-tail" there cannot be much improvement. Eastern currency is becoming more abundant, and some of it is very good and worthy of all confidence. It would be well, however, for our readers to keep a sharp eye on what they take, for there can be no question whatever that, if there is a "wild cat" at the East it will make the best time the express companies will permit for this section of country. Gold is also in better supply.

We are glad to notice that some of the banks in the new accounts they have opened treat all currency alike; that is, they credit customers for exactly what it is worth. If it costs three per cent. to convert it, let them credit customers 97 instead of 100 cents on the dollar. In the matter of new checks, let the holders demand coin, or bills that are equivalent to coin, that is that are redeemed in this city. Let the banks, when they discount a note, if such a thing becomes common, pay the coin or its equivalent, and then require the note to be paid in like funds. Let us now have a real specie basis.

We learn that a project is entertained by highly responsible parties to establish an agency here for one or more of the best Canada Banks, and if successful, their notes will be redeemed by the agency at ¼ of one per cent. in coin or exchange. Such a plan, if rightly carried out, and it will be if the parties we have heard named in connection with it control it, will afford extensive facilities to the business interests of the city. Let the whole thing be conducted on strictly business principles, and it will prove a success, for our people have entire confidence in the best Canada Banks. "Stump-tail" is not tolerated there.

On the Board of Trade to-day exchange ruled at about ¼ per cent discount for coin, and ⅛@¼ per cent premium for approved currency. The Bank rates are about ⅛@¼ per cent above these figures. Of course those who want large drafts buy where the price is cheapest.

CREDIT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The result of the three million six per cent war loan asked for by the State of Pennsylvania, will make every son of the venerable old Keystone justly proud. Every citizen of the loyal States has also cause for congratulation. It was all taken at par, and all by citizens of Pennsylvania, and considerable more was offered than was required. Pennsylvania has in all respects, in this most holy war, honorably maintained her high position as the "Keystone State of the Federal Arch."

STOCKS.—The following are the Wall street rates for to-day, as reported by telegraph:

	First Board.	Second Board.
New York Central	73¾	73¾
Galena	59¾	59¾
Rock Island	34¾	34½
Burlington & Quincy	51½	....
Illinois Central	66	66
Tennessee 6s	34¼	35
Missouri 6s	37½	37¼
North Carolina 6s	51	50
Virginia 6s	40¼	40¼

NEW YORK.—The *Herald* of Saturday says:

The money market is quite stagnant. Little or no business is doing in paper at the discount houses, and the banks are chary of discounting anything but undoubted paper. On call money is very abundant at 6@6 per cent.

Exchange is very dull. Bankers' bills on London are quoted, 105¼@¾; and on Paris, 5 36¼@6.40. But there is very little inquiry. Mercantile bills are scarce; good bills can be sold at 104¾@105. A lower grade of bill sells at 103@104¼. The business for the mail to-morrow has been light.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of this morning says:—

The money market opened and closed dull and inactive to-day, and but little was done in exchange or gold. There was quite a demand for gold, and some for exchange, but the general distrust felt towards Missouri money, made bankers unwilling to sell. The nominal rates of exchange at the close of the market were 12 to 13 per cent. premium, and 15 per cent. for gold. It is believed that the federal occupation of Missouri will have a good effect on the finances of the State, as the Secession State government that has been doing its best to drag Missouri into secession, and sink her into the abyss of repudiation, has practically abdicated—having fled the country. Whatever is the final result of this occupation, one thing is clear, that the influence of the Federal Government will be exerted through its agents, to sustain inviolate the State credit, and of course this implies a prompt payment of the State interest. And there need be no trouble about the matter; for, with State officers honestly disposed, the available resources of the State are ample to meet its accruing liabilities. If the State Convention is convened, which is understood to be the intention now, we apprehend that Jackson and the rest of the State officers will be promptly deposed, and men put in power whose first business will be to look after the honor and credit of the State. There is not an honest man in the State but would rejoice at this turn of affairs, and certainly, for the future of the State there can be no question as to the wisdom of the policy. The bane of Missouri is the unmitigated villainy of the executive department of her government, which is responsible for most of the crushing legislation that now blackens her statute books, and we may all feel thankful that an antidote for the treason virus that has inoculated the State government, through Gov. Jackson—who took the disease the natural way—is so near at hand, and that through the instrumentality of the new order of things, a diseased finance will be restored to health.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—YARDS—Sales for the week ending June 17, reported by S. W. Bowles, commission salesman:—

15 Cattle,	av. weight, 1409 lbs at	$3.25
32	1319 lbs at	3.35
5	1722 lbs at	3.95
26	1390 lbs at	3.85
14	1111 lbs at	3.35
3	961 lbs at	2.50
6	1000 lbs at	2.75
10	1155 lbs at	3.00
32	1224 lbs at	3.40
21	1450 lbs at	3.60
45 Hogs	284 lbs at	3.00
39	322 lbs at	3.25
46	319 lbs at	3.20

Shipped, 72 cars; 26c to Buffalo via Crestline.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 17, 1861.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JUNE 17.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	3,463,600	Flour, brls	3,060
Shingles, no	350,000	Wheat, bu	19,000
Lath, no	50,000	Corn, bu	19,000
Posts, no	5,000	Rye, bu	10,000
Pickets, no	5,400	Highwines, brls	550
Staves, no	150,000		
Coal, tons	450		
Wood, cds	375		
Fish, pkgs	50		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JUNE 15.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, bu	100	Lumber, ft	307,891
Wheat, bu	1,679	Shingles, no	129,000
Corn, bu	40,647	Lath, no	250,000
Rye, bu	3,964	Timber, ft	1,469
Potatoes, bu	560	Salt brls	65
Pork, brls	131		

The news by the *Jura*, which left Liverpool on the 6th and Londonderry on the 7th, was telegraphed this morning—reporting flour dull, with declining tendency; wheat dull and irregular; corn dull; provisions steady.

The effects of this news on the general markets to-day was depressing. Flour, which was in fair request, declined 5@10c, with sales of 2,800 bbls at $3.00@3.55 for low grade to choice Spring extras. Some of the best brands offered were sold at $3.50. The Wheat market declined 1½@2c ℔ bushel—with sales of only about 40,000 bushels, at 68¾c for Northwestern club; 67@69c for No. 1 Spring; 59@61c for No. 2 Spring; and 49c for Rejected—the market closing dull at the inside quotations. The market for Corn was also heavy and dull, without, however, any material change in prices. About 70,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 23¾@23¾c for Canal Mixed afloat; 21@21½c for mixed in store; and 17¼@18c for Rejected in store. Oats were sold at 13½c in store. Rye, 31c. Barley is entirely neglected. Highwines nominal. Potatoes are very dull—the market being glutted. There is little or no inquiry for Hungarian Seed, and it is scarcely saleable—several lots being sold to-day, with difficulty, at 25c. About a week since it was sold at 30c.

Freights to-day were firm and higher—the rates being 6½c for Corn and Rye to Buffalo and Port Colborne; 6¾@7c for Wheat to Buffalo; 10c for Wheat to Kingston; 10c for Rye and 10¼c for Wheat to Oswego.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE—JUNE 17.

Flour, bbls	35,250
Wheat, bu	442,092
Corn, bu	2,081,073
Oats, bu	474,614

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET—June 15.—The flour market continues unsettled and dull, and standard superfine made from winter wheat, is offered at $5.25, and extra at $5.50 ℔ brl, without finding buyers to any extent; 2,000 brls western extra and 1,900 brls do family, sold on terms kept private; 500 brls good Pennsylvania extra family also sold at $6.50, and 300 brls do at $6.12½ ℔ brl; western superfine and extras, made from spring wheat, are quoted at $5@5.25, and but little doing in the way of sales. The trade are buying in a small way within the above range of prices for superfine, extras and extra family, and $6.75@7.50 ℔ brl for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye flour is offered at $3 50 ℔ brl, with limited sales at this rate. Of Pennsylvania corn meal the sales are also limited at $2 87½ ℔ brl. The receipts to-day were 2,282 brls flour; 15,660 bu wheat; 11,730 bu corn; 5,046 bu oats, and 300 bu rye.

CLEVELAND, June 15.—The receipts of grain have fallen off greatly during the last three days. This morning only 9 cars wheat, 2 of corn and 2 of oats were received. But one sample of wheat was offered on 'Change, and there were no reliable bids for it. During the past week there has been but little disposition to do business on 'Change, and the prices talked of have failed to show the true state of things. Whilst it is difficult to sell a single car load on the track at $1 03, several sales have been made off the Board at higher rates. Last evening 5,000 bu red sold at $1.05 f. o. b. To-day those buyers are not willing to pay over $1.04 f. o. b. Corn remains unsaleable. Oats sold this morning at 23c from store.—*Herald.*

MONTREAL—June 13.—Flour dull and lower. A lot of 1500 brls No 1 pressed to sale to-day brought $4.50, holders still asking $4.60@4 65. Bag flour quiet at quotations. Wheat very dull, it being almost impossible to effect sales. Our quotations are therefore entirely nominal. Peas are dull at 70@71c. Oats nominally as quoted, but without any large transactions to report. Pork—There is still a wide margin between the buying and selling price, particularly for mess. The range is from $16.50@18. This is owing to the very limited demand, making it difficult to place lots thrown upon the market.—*Gazette.*

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK.—June 15.—To Liverpool, 65 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d.; 32,000 bush. Wheat at 6½d. in bulk, and 7@7¼d. in bags; 20,000 bush Corn at 6½d in bulk; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d @1s. 9d. To London, 30,000 bush. Wheat at 8½d.@8¾d. in bags; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@2s. 10½d., and 300 tcs. Beef at 5s. To Glasgow, 600 bbls. Flour at 2s., and 6,000 bush. Wheat in ship's bags at 10d. To Bristol, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. To Havre, 45,000 bush Wheat in shipper's bags at 17c. The charters include the Russian ship Boro to Cork and a market with 24,000 bush Wheat at 7s. ℔ qr., the shipper to find the mats. An American vessel to Dunkirk with Corn at 12d., and Oats at 13d.

Foreign Markets.

PER JURA.] LIVERPOOL, June 7.
BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, with declining tendency. Wheat dull and irregular. Chicago and Milwaukee 11s. Corn dull, mixed offered at 30s. Provisions steady.

LONDON, Friday noon.—Consols 89½@90. Ex-Dividend sales to-day I. C. 42½@39½ discount; Erie 20¼.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, June 17, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Firm. The engagements were as follows:—To Kingston: schr. R. M. Mason, to arrive, wheat, at 10c. To Oswego: schr. Harriet Ross, rye, at 10c; prop. Allegheny, wheat, via Port Sarnia, at 10¼c. To Buffalo: Prop. Adriatic, wheat at 7c, and oats at 5c, or 11½c to New York; schr. Essex, wheat, at 6¾c; schr. C. E. Bailey, rye, at 6½c; schr. Denmark, corn, at 6½c. To Port Colborne, schr. Star of Hope, corn, at 6½c; Canadian schooner, wheat, at 6½c.

FLOUR—Received, 4,197 brls. Market dull and 5@10c lower. Sales, 290 brls "Waucousta" extra at $3.55 on track; 400 brls "Morgan" do at $3.50; 300 brls "Smith Mills" at $3.50; 500 brls good to choice extra at $3.50; 300 brls "Clarendon" at $3.45; 200 brls "South Branch" and 100 brls "Ionia" on p. t.; 300 brls "Steven's Mills" on p. t.; 387 brls low grade extra at $3.00; 150 brls choice superfine at $3.25.

WHEAT—Received, 65,455 bu; shipped, 73,960 bu. Market dull and 1@2c lower. Sales, 1,500 bu Northwestern Club at 69½c in store—currency; 2,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 69c—currency; 12,000 bu do at 68½c—currency; 4,000 bu do at 68c—currency; 2,000 bu do at 68c—gold; 1,000 bu do at 67½c—gold; 2,000 bu do at 67c—gold; 1,500 bu No. 2 Spring at 61c in store—currency; 12,000 bu do; 2,000 bu do at 59½c—currency; 1,500 bu do at 59c—currency; 300 bu Rejected at 49c—currency.

Sales by sample were: 150 bags good milling Spring at 69c on track; 150 bags fair Spring at 64c on track.

CORN—Received, 101,635 bu; shipped, 112,500 bu. Market dull and heavy. Sales, 5,000 bu Canal Mixed at 23¾c afloat—currency; 15,000 bu prime do at 24½c f. o. b.—gold; 18,000 bu Mixed in store at 21½c—currency; 10,000 bu do at 21¼c—currency; 15,000 bu do at 23c f. o. b.—currency; 5,000 bu do at 21c—currency; 700 bu Rejected at 17¾c—currency; 1,000 bu do at 18c—currency.

OATS—Received, 2,021 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 500 bu No. 1 in store at 13½c—currency.

RYE—Received, 2,678 bu. Market unchanged. Sales, 3,500 bu No. 1 in store at 31c—gold and currency.

BARLEY—Received, 388 bu. Market quiet and nominal. Sales 45 sks good at 34c delivered.

HUNGARIAN SEED—No demand, and scarcely saleable. Sales, 15 bgs at 25c per bu.

HIGHWINES—Quiet. Sales 45 brls city at 13c. Round lots of country nominal at 12c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 26@28c.

POTATOES—Very dull. Sales, 400 bu mixed at 12c on track; 150 bags good Neshannocks at 18c delivered.

BUTTER—Dull. Sales, 25 pkgs good at 8½c; 10 pkgs common at 7c.

EGGS—In fair supply, with sales of 45 brls at 5c; 10 brls in lots at 5½c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, $1.75@2.25 per doz; turkeys, 8@9c per lb.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing and market for all kinds of product nominal.

TALLOW—16 brls good city at 7½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 17.—FLOUR—5@10c lower, with more doing for export at the decline. Sales 16,200 brls at $4.50@$4.60 for super State, $4.50@$4.80 for extra State, $4.50@$4.55 for super extra Western, $4.60@$5.00 common to medium, extra Western $5.25@5.35, shipping brands R. H. O., $5.50@$6.50, trade brands do; market closing a little firmer for extra State, with no sales below $4.75; Canada flour heavy and lower for common grades—sales 900 brls at $4.70@7.50 inferior to choice extra. Rye flour selling slowly at $3.00@4.00. Corn meal steady; sales 300 brls Brandywine at $3.10.

WHISKY—Shade firmer, in good request; sales of 500 brls at 16½@16¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat for common grades is heavy and 1@2c lower; good sound spring rules slightly in favor of buyer, with moderate export demand. Sales 4000 bu Chicago spring at 90c@$1.07; 29,000 bu northwestern club at $1.05@1.08; 18,600 bu Racine spring at $1.08@1.15; 96,000 bu inferior to prime Milwaukee club at 93½c@1.16; 3700 amber Iowa at $1.16@1.17; 33,000 winter red western at $1.27@1.29; 4800 white Michigan at $1.35@1.38; 25,000 Chicago amber green fly on p. t. Rye—Better prices. Sales 1200 bu at 63@60c. Barley dull at 55@62c. Corn opened steady and closed a shade firmer with a fair demand for export and home consumption. Sales 116,000 bu at 36¾@44c for new mixed western; 46c for poor southern. Oats dull at 29@32c for western and Canadian, 32@33½c for state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—demand moderate and prices without important change. Sales 630 bbls at $15.50@15.75 for mess; $10.50@10.75 for prime. Beef dull and nominal at $4@4 50 for country prime; $5.50@6.00 for mess; 8@10 for repacked mess; 10@11 extra mess. Prime mess beef quiet and unchanged. Beef hams dull. Sales 25 bbls prime western at $14.50. Cut meats quiet. Sales 50 pkgs at 5@5½c for shoulders; 6@6¾c for hams. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard steady. Sales 400 brls at 8½@9¾. Butter 8@13 for Ohio; 8@15 for state. Cheese steady at 3@7 according to quality.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very firm for all descriptions, with a good demand, chiefly for Rio. Sales, 250 bags of Laguayra at 13¾@14c; 2,300 bags of Rio at 12@14c; 250 matts of Java at 17c. Sugar—scarcely so firm, and demand less active. Sales, 690 hhds at 4¾@5½c for Cuba; 257 boxes of Havana, part at 5¼c. Molasses continues firm, with a moderate business doing. Sales 120 hhds of Cuba muscovado at 11@18c; 70 hhds Porto Rico at 29@26c.

STOCKS—Unchanged generally. Gal & Chi 59¾, b 3; I C scrip 65¾; La 50; Cal 7s 77; Mo 37¾; Tenn 35; Erie 1st bonds 101½; do 3d 83; Erie bonds 68, 55; Treasury 12s 102; do 11s 101; do 10s 100¾; U S 5s 71; coupons, 75¼.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Bank Statement—Increase in specie, $1,343,186; do deposits, $336,031; decrease in loans, $2,014,254; do circulation, $255,659.

BUFFALO, June 17.—FLOUR—Unchanged and dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; only sales reported, 600 bu ex Mil club at 90c; 2000 bu red winter at $1.11. Corn in good demand; sales 7000 bu at 29@29c for heated; 32c for prime. Oats, sales 16,600 bu at 23c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—10½ for corn; 11¼c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—10,000 brls flour, 173,000 bu wheat, 36,000 bu corn, 44,000 bu oats.

LAKE EXPORTS—3,500 brls flour, 361,000 bu wheat, 6,000 bu corn, 19,000 bu corn, 7,000 bu rye.

OSWEGO, June 17.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat in demand. Sales 9,000 bu No 1 Chicago spring at 89c afloat. Corn is a shade easier. Sales 10,200 bu mixed western at 35@36c. Other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady; 28c on flour, 7c on corn, 8c on wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,667 brls flour, 96,000 bu wheat, 14,600 bu corn, 14,200 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,664 brls flour, 67,800 bu wheat, 22,100 bu corn, 1,400 bu peas.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... June 17.

Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Prop C Mars, Ryerson, Little Sable, 145 m lumber, 50 hf brls fish.
Prop Allegheny, Boyington, Port Sarnia, 200 m lumber from Grand Traverse.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Adriatic, McGrew, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Racine, Butt, Buffalo, lot of mdse.
Bark Pierson, Church, Cleveland, 450 tons coal.
Brig Minnesota, Ransom, Green Bay, 138 m lumber.
Brig Algoma, McGreen, Oconto, 165 m lumber.
Brig Hutchinson, Williams, Green Bay, 195 m lumber.
Brig Sebastopol, Smith, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber. 528 r r ties.
Brig Fashion, King, Cedar River, 150 m lumber.
Brig Roscius, Hardenburgh, Oconto, 170 m lumber.
Brig Mitchel, Hutchinson, Green Bay, 150 m lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Kewaxon, McElligott, Muskegon, 5,600 lumber, 5400 pickets.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammer, Bay du Noc, 80 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Burns, Green Bay, 125 m lumber.
Schr Denmark, Fitzgerald, Grand Traverse, 130 m lumber.
Schr Sutherland, Petrie, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 95 c wood.
Schr Prairie State, Miller, Ogdensburg, mdse.
Schr Jones, Weston, Green Bay, 204 c wood.
Schr Speed, Reed, Grand River, 90 m lumber, 33 m shingles.
Schr Northern Bell, Smith, Kingston, stone.
Schr Mermaid, Thompson, White Lake, 700 r r ties.
Schr Fisher, Liston, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Schr Bailey, Foster, Muskegon, 87 m lumber.
Schr Wallis, Lorenz, Muskegon, 150 m staves.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Holland, 46 c wood.
Schr Magnet, Palmer, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Gercine, Wurselbam, Manitowoc, 75 c wood.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber, 150 m shingles.
Schr Little Belle, Kirley, Grand Haven, 103 m lumber.
Schr Hubbard, Curle, Port Washington, 130 cords wood.
Schr Wayne, Stevens, Menominee, 145 m lumber.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Wolf River, 2300 r r ties.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Eagle Harbor, 5 c posts.
Schr Shenk, Walter, Kalamazoo, 145 m shingles.
Schr Marsh, Burke, Muskegon, 50 m lumber.
Schr Holt, Peterson, Muskegon, 62 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Brown, Masonville, 120 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Venus, Thompson, 55 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Sprott, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, McNae, Pier Cove, 50 m lath.
Scow Elmira, Miller, White River, 20 m lumber, 17 m shingles.
Scow Hercules, Peterson, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.

CLEARED ... June 17.

Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 3000 brls flour, 26,00 sacks Canada wheat, 250 brls highwine, 10 ton sundries.
Bark W S Pierson, Church, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Bark Forrester, Peterson, Grand Haven.
Brig Minnesota, Ranson, Green Bay.
Brig Mitchell, Hutchinson Green Bay.
Brig Roscius, Hardenburgh, Oconto.
Brig Sebastopol, Smith, Grand Haven.
Brig Alyoma, McGwine, Oconto.
Brig Hutchinson, Williams, Green Bay.
Schr Speed, Reed, Grand River.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White Lake.
Schr Sutherland, Pitrie, Muskegon.
Schr Cascade, Day, Oswego, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville.
Schr Jones, Wester, Pier Cove.
Schr Fisher, Leston, White Lake.
Schr Wallis, Lawrence, Muskegon.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Holland.
Schr Morynett, Palmer, Muskegon.
Schr Gercine, Wurselbaum, Manitowoc.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven.
Schr Little Belle, Kirby, Grand Haven.
Schr Hubbard, Corb, Port Washington.
Schr Tempest, Burns, Green Bay.
Schr Rambler, Pugh, Wolf River.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Eagle Harbor.
Schr Shank, Walter, Kalamazoo.
Schr Marsh, Burke, Muskegon.
Schr Holt, Peterson, Muskegon.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Muskegon.
Schr Harriet, Ross, Oswego, 10,000 bu rye.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ... June 16.

Resolute, Athens, 67 cy rubble stone, 13 cy dim stone.
N G Loomis, Athens 84 cy rubble stone, 8 cy dim stone.
Lemont, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn, 500 bu bran.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 5,200 bu corn.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 3,800 bu corn, 188 bu Barley, 1,254 bu wheat.
Caroline, Lasalle, 6,084 bu corn.
America, Lasalle, 3,964 bu rye, 14,000 agricultural implements, 131 brls pork.
Asia, Lasalle, 5,826 bu corn.
Banner State, Lasalle, 560 bu potatoes, 3,692 bu corn, 424 bu wheat.
J H Leonard, Lasalle, 5,500 bu corn.
G C Morton, Lasalle, 5,345 bu corn.

CLEARED ... June 16.

Jefferson, Lasalle, 91,729 ft lumber, 14,199 ft siding, 29 m shingles.
Lucila, Lasalle, 31 brls salt, 35 brls c lime.
P L Dodge, Lasalle, 1,460 ft timber, 350 lbs machinery.
Nile, Lasalle, 30,131 ft lumber, 200,000 lath.
Danube, Ottawa, 49,412 ft lumber, 50,000 shingles.
J B Preston, Lasalle, 15 brls salt.
R. J. Thorp, Joliet.
Beloit, Lasalle, 49 brls lime, 60 lbs hair.
Sultan, Ottawa, 125 lbs machinery.
Dacotah, Lasalle, 35,000 ft lumber, 50 m shingles, 20 brls cement, 150 brls salt.
C W Zimmerman, Lasalle.
Resolute, Athens.
S A Douglas, Lasalle, 38,673 ft lumber.
American Star, Lasalle, 29,353 ft lumber 20 m lath.
H G Loomis, Athens.
Empress, Lasalle, 65,000 ft lumber.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and all offensive matter. Orders directed to CHAS. KUNS, Chicago P. O. [illegible] will receive prompt attention.

WE ARE GLAD TO ANNOUNCE that we have now on hand a fresh supply of OSBORNE'S SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, Made from pure White Michigan Wheat. OSBORNE BRO. & CO., 11 Canal st.

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE,
Cottage Chamber Suites,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS AND MELODEONS,
AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, June 18th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, No. 82 Lake street, a general assortment of FURNITURE, consisting in part of Hat Trees, Marble-Top Tables, Sofas, Parlor Chairs, EASY AND ROCKING CHAIRS, Bureaus, Washstands, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Card and Centre Tables, Extension Dining Tables, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Book Cases and Secretaries, Mirrors, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, a large variety of Cottage Chamber Suites, [illegible]. Also two very fine Solid Rosewood French Brocatelle Parlor Suites, with many other goods which will be offered at the same time. Also, three pair Elegant Marble Vases. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street.
The Stock of a Furniture Dealer AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, June 19th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at the Store, No. 281 South Clark, corner of Quincy street, the entire stock of Custom Made Furniture of a dealer closing business, all of which will be sold without reserve, consisting in part of Mahogany and B. W. Bureaus, Washstands, Breakfast Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Cribs, &c., with a quantity of Furniture in the wood. Sale positive. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street.
TRADE SALE OF
150 B. C. Single and Double Light and Dark Cherry and Maple Bedsteads.
100 Bureaus, Mahogany and Black Walnut.
25 Commode and Bureau Washstands.
On THURSDAY, June 20th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, June 21st, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, consisting of Men's fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots, Men's and Boys' Calf and Kip Brogans, Men's Pump Sole Patent Leather Boots, Men's and Women's Gaiters do, Youth's Half Welt Kip Boots, Men's and Women's Lasting and Goat Congress Heeled Gaiters, Women's Calf Enameled Spring Heeled Lace Boots, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Split Boots and Shoes. The above are all fresh and desirable goods, and will be found worthy the attention of the Trade. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES AT AUCTION,
By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, NO. 82 LAKE STREET.
We will sell on THURSDAY, June 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our salesrooms,
One New 7 Octave 4 round corner Piano Forte, pearl keys, Louis 14th style, elegantly carved case, full iron frame and warranted. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $750.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave front round corner Piano, with Æolian Attachment, full iron frame and warranted. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $550.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave front round Piano, full iron frame, with Louis 14th legs. Made by Grovesteen & Hale, New York. Retails for $400.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered Piano with serpentine and prime mouldings, full iron frame. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $400.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered, square grand (i. e. 3 strings in the treble) Piano, full iron frame. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $450.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave sunk tablet Piano, warranted. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $325.
One Second Hand Rosewood Piano. Made by Francis Burns Albany, N. Y.
One Old Second-Hand Piano.
One Mahogany Second-Hand Piano. Made by Grovesteen, N. Y.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered, and full iron frame Piano. Made by Lemuel Gilbert, Boston.
One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered and full iron frame Piano. Made by Amasa Dexter, of Boston.
The above New Pianos are superior instruments, and many of them are of exceedingly rich and full tone, and each one warranted. They will all be on exhibition the afternoon before the sale, which is to be positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET, (Opposite the Tremont House.)
FURNITURE SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 9½ A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M., AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A STOCK OF FINE GOLD JEWELRY, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. FOR ALL ILLINOIS CURRENCY AT PAR.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell without reserve on TUESDAY, June 18th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a stock of $10,000 worth of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, Consisting of a fine variety of all kinds. Splendid Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c. ☞ The above comprises a well selected stock of a Retail Jeweler, which will be sold for Illinois Currency at PAR. By order of the Assignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Farming Implements, Tobacco, FIRE PROOF SAFE, SCALES, &C., AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on WEDNESDAY, June 19th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, A general variety of New and Second-Hand Furniture, &c. ALSO—An invoice of Farming Implements. ALSO, A Fire Proof Safe, Sett Platform Scales. ALSO, An invoice of Tobacco, Liquors in Cases, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ONE HUNDRED CASES Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on THURSDAY, June 20th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, 100 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES, Consisting in part of French Calf Boots, Gent's Gaiters, Boy's Boots and Gaiters, Boy's and Men's Calf and Kip Brogans, Misses and Ladies Calf and Morocco Bootees, Lasting and Morocco Gaiters, &c., &c. ☞ The above stock is just received from the East and is every way desirable. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. 107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block.) HUGH ALEXANDER.
Prompt attention will be given to Sales of Furniture at Residences, or Stocks of Merchandise at Stores and Salesrooms. Buyers will at all times find a good assortment of well made Furniture kept on hand to Private Sale. Cash advances will be made on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, &c., for Public Sale. Sales by Auction three times a week. Consignments solicited of all kinds of Merchandise for sale at Salesroom, or in any part of the city on reasonable terms. Sales cashed at once. Best of references given. P. O. Box 3776.

Miscellaneous.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT Envelopes and Letter Paper.
Also, the largest and most complete assortment in the country of the popular UNION AND PATRIOTIC LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
We are now issuing a splendid series of accurate Portraits of prominent National men, commencing with those of the distinguished United States Senator, the late Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, And the Lamented young martyr, Col. ELLSWORTH. To be immediately followed by that of Sergeant BROWNELL, "ELLSWORTH'S AVENGER, and the defender of the FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY." Also, GENERAL SCOTT, The Hero of a Hundred Battles. GENERAL BUTLER, The Descriminator of CONTRABAND GOODS. MAJOR ANDERSON, The Hero of Fort Sumter; Together with other leading men of the present day.
☞ Send three postage stamps and we will enclose Twenty different samples by return of mail.
F. MUNSON, Stationers' Hall, 140 Lake street, Chicago, Blank Book Manufacturer, Printer, Book Binder, and Dealer in GOLD PENS, and every variety of Foreign and Domestic Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS. D. B. COOKE & CO.
Have on hand the largest and best selected stock of Blank Books in the city. Their assortment is full and embraces every thing from a small Memorandum to the largest Account Book.
FOR MERCHANTS: LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, RECEIPT BOOKS, BILL BOOKS, NOTE BOOKS, DRAFT BOOKS, SHIPPING BOOKS.
OFFICE STATIONERY.—Arnold's Inks, Steel Pens, Blotters, Pencils, Cash Books, Bill Files, Ink Stands, Erasers, Letter Presses, Letter Books, Copying Inks, Envelopes, and every article needed by Merchants, Bankers, Railroad Companies and "Stump-Tail" Brokers. D. B. COOKE & CO., No. 111 Lake street, Chicago.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—By a first-rate Cook, a situation in a genteel family. Simply to do cooking, and not to wash or iron. Apply to 190 Washington street.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as Salesman, Assistant Book-Keeper or anything in the way of business. Good city references given. Address Post Office Box 1903.

WANTED—I have a suite of Rooms on Edina Place, consisting of bedroom, bathroom and parlor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen. I will rent these rooms with board to unexceptionable applicants. No other boarders taken. Address for a few days Box 74 Chicago Post Office.

A STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES AND BOOKS WANTED, amounting to $2,000 or $3,000, or $4,000, for which valuable city property in Central Wisconsin, now renting for six to eight per cent on its valuation, will be exchanged at fair figures, or good wild land, well located, and a proportion of cash paid. If in a desirable locality in a country overstocked. Any person wishing to go out of the Drug Business, and having a suitable stock, will find a good bargain. Address Box 4412, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circular, Sample and Stencil Catalogue. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. 435 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 213 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS WANTED—We wish to take the Agency of any respectable business that may be entrusted with. We refer to Fordyce, Bonham & Co., Publishers of "Farmer's Advocate" and Commission Agents, 223 South Water street, Chicago, or address us, Post Office Address "S. B. HAMILTON & BRO.," Mount Vernon, Iowa.

ADVERTISEMENT.—$2,000—Partner wanted with a capital of Two or Three Thousand Dollars, one thousand cash now, and balance in six months, to take half interest in BUILDING A GRIST MILL On one of the best Water Powers in Minnesota, and in an excellent growing country, where it will have custom for Twenty-Five Miles in all directions, and for selling Goods at same point where there is no other store in twenty miles. This is one of the best points for business in the West. Five Thousand Dollars can be made the first year on the investment. The country is settling fast. Address "MINNESOTA," Tribune Office, Chicago Ill., with real name.

LUMBER.—Wanted to Exchange for Lumber, A LOT, 21 BY 80 FEET, With a two-story House, situated on Desplaines street between Lake and Randolph. Apply to B. F. QUIMBY & CO., No. 190 South Water street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE—The improved business and residence Lots known as No. 266 and No. 267 North Clark street, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Also, the Building No. 36 North Clark street, Chicago. Inquire of PETER DUNNE Executor of Thomas Savage, deceased.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dwelling House, nearly new, with nine rooms, 1½ acres of land, located at Harlem, first Station on Galena Railroad, eight miles from Chicago, twenty rods from Oak Ridge Seminary, and sixty rods from Station House. Trains run to accommodate Chicago business men. Fair One Shilling. Terms of sale, $1,800. A small payment required; the balance on five years time. Rent per annum $150, to a small family only. For further particulars inquire at 221 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

STEAM DREDGE FOR SALE.—A powerful Steam Dredge, all in complete working order, 100 horse power. Engine new, good Boiler (Tabular), Boat, &c., &c., will be sold low. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 and 201 Randolph street. N. B.—The Engine and Boiler will be sold separate.

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and now owned by Ardelia E and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. B HURD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold on Reasonable Terms, A WELL IMPROVED FARM, Situated in Cook County, near a Railroad Station, about forty minutes ride from the City of Chicago, consisting of ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES OF PRAIRIE, And Ten Acres of Choice Valuable Timber. This Farm is under a good state of Cultivation, well fenced. There is on the place a good Orchard of bearing trees, of various kinds of fruit, with fair buildings, &c. For further description and terms, inquire of C. A. MILLER, Colon, Mich, or of JAMES MILLER, Bryan Block, Dearborn street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Two New Cottage Houses, containing six rooms, for rent at $10 per month. Apply to ALEX. WHITE, 132 Washington street.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, ten minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. Is in thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4163, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington-st, Office No. 6.

TO RENT—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO RENT. The four story Brick House number 336 Indiana street, with the Furniture therein, is offered for rent for the summer on very moderate terms. The chief object being to secure the care of the premises during the absence of the family. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner Lake and Lasalle street.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at East Clinton, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, three miles from Elgin. Capacity 800 bushels. It will be rented or sold on the most favorable terms. Apply to DAVIS & NISSEN, 46 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be obtained at the Waverley House, No. 223 Kinzie street, for $3.50 per week. Day Board $1.50 per week. Transcient $1.00 per day.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with board, at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan.

BOARDING.—A few boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 118 Lasalle street—a desirable location. One or two gentlemen and their wives, or four or five single gentlemen can be accommodated. A few day boarders will be received. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, may now be had at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue.

Lost.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On Friday, the 7th inst., TWO COWS; one a small red muley, with white flank and slight line back, and has small legs. The other is a red cow, with white flank and belly, with small horns. Whoever will return them to No. 253 State street, or give information of them, will be suitably rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About the 1st inst., from the farm of A. Hastings, eight miles west from Chicago, one drab or clay bank colored HORSE, dark legs, mane and tail, about fifteen hands high, twelve years old or more, had no shoes on. Any information concerning him left at 18 Adams street, Chicago, or at my Farm as above, will be liberally rewarded. A. HASTINGS.

General Notices.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!—Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c., &c. WAITING CLAIMANTS. A Catalogue of the heirs, and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 60 cents, in stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. K. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address W. W. S. ORBETON & CO., Box 250, Post Office, Boston, Mass.

CHECKS WANTED—On the Marine, Merchants, Savings Loan and Trust Co., E. F. Carver & Co., E. A. Tucker & Co., Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co., F. G. Adams, and J. M. Adsit. E. K. WILLARD & CO., 38 Clark, South-East cor Lake St.

I. H. BURCH AND I. H. BURCH & CO. have made an Assignment to me for the benefit of the Creditors of I. H. Burch & Co. All persons indebted to them or either of them will make payment to me. WIRT DEXTER, Assignee. Chicago, June 7th, 1861.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils of best quality; Brushes, and all sorts of goods in the trade. THOS. R. WOOD & CO.

CONGRESS WATER.—FRESH CONGRESS WATER FOR SALE BY CASE OR BOTTLE. We keep it on Ice for those who prefer to drink it in our store. SODA WATER, With the Choicest Fruit Syrups. J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

SUMNER'S HORSE LINIMENT is used and recommended by the following well-known Sportsmen of the Turf, and Horse Dealers, as the best Liniment ever compounded for the cure of SPRAINS, GALLS, SORES, THRUSH, SCRATCHES, CUTS, AND FOOT-ROT IN HORSES, And have volunteered their names as reference, after having used it several years. [illegible]

Amusements.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE MINNE-HA-HA WARBLERS, On TUESDAY EVENING, June 18th, 1861, in the Jefferson Street M. E. Church, and on Thursday evening, June 20th, in the First Baptist Church. By A. T. SANFORD. The "Warblers" have received the commendation of the religious public and the local press wherever they have performed; and the friends of the above church and congregation may anticipate a most interesting entertainment. They have performed fifteen evenings in the City of St. Louis, to large and appreciative audiences. One-half of the proceeds of Tickets sold for this entertainment will be presented to the Committee for the Benefit of the Sabbath Schools. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, exercises to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents; children under 12, 10 cts.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the popular and beautiful artists, THE WEBB SISTERS. TWO BRILLIANT PIECES—DANCES AND SONGS. TUESDAY EVENING, June 18th, the popular drama from Dickens' work, entitled SMIKE; Or, Nicholas Nickelby. Smike ... Miss Emma Webb. Miss Squeers ... Miss Ada Webb. GRAND DANCE ... GALE SISTERS. To conclude with the Protean Farce of THE YOUNG ACTRESS. Miss Ada Webb in five characters, and the following Songs and Dances:—"Weary Day," "Comin' thro' the Rye," "Katy Avourneen," "Medley Song." IRISH JIG AND HIGHLAND FLING.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments. It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects. The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear. Ample ingress and egress—20 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place. The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000, and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. The Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also "Webster in reply to Hayne," and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy. There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c. Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls, and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

Illinois Currency, &c.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, Wisconsin Currency, "STUMP-TAIL," "STUMP-TAIL," "STUMP-TAIL." To Country Merchants, To Country Bankers. THE HIGHEST RATES PAID IN GOLD OR NEW YORK EXCHANGE For all Kinds of ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN CURRENCY. Packages to any amount sent to me will be remitted for promptly the same day received at the HIGHEST RATES. JAMES BOYD, P. O. Box 434. 35 South Clark street, Exchange Bank Building.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY. BROOKS & MALLORY will buy ALL GRADES of Illinois Currency and Discredited Wisconsin at Highest Rates. Office Old Post Office Building, (upstairs.) WE PAY GOLD. We particularly invite those having large amounts to sell to give us a call before disposing of the same. We also buy Checks on Marine Bank.

DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN MONEY. We are paying the HIGHEST RATES for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency in Gold or Exchange on New York to suit parties. 32 Clark street, Southwest corner of Lake. DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO. W. C. CHURCHILL.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.—I have opened an Office for the purchase of ILLINOIS CURRENCY, At the Old Stand of E. I. TINKHAM & CO., Corner of Lake and Clark streets. C. S. BUTLER.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR ILLINOIS CURRENCY. The undersigned has opened an office at No. 17 Wells Street, Lately occupied by Geo. Smith & Co., for the purpose of converting Illinois currency into bonds, where parties desiring to convert their money will be supplied with proper blanks and information. E. I. TINKHAM, AGENT.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY OFFICE. Chicago, June 6th, 1861. A CARD.—The Chicago City Railway Company are selling eighteen tickets for one dollar, Illinois Currency; and for par funds or specie, twenty-eight tickets for one dollar as usual. D. A. GAGE, Superintendent.

STATE BONDS Illinois Currency. Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale. A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED. New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily. C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

Army Equipments.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing Dragoon Equipments, KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C., And are prepared to furnish large quantities AT SHORT NOTICE. SAMPLES ON HAND. TURNER & SIDWAY, 38 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c. ☞ All inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS. BLUE CLOTH, Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings, FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS. J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS. CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED, And so arranged that they may be formed into Tent KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES. The above are newly invented equipments, and are furnished in large quantities to the Eastern Troops, being considered the best in use. PLAIN KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, RUBBER CLOTH, CANTEENS, &C., may be had in any quantity at the Rubber Agency of JOHN B. IDESON & CO., 115 Randolph street Kingsbury Block.

MILITARY BELTS AND SHIRTS.—I am now manufacturing BELTS, and ready to supply in any quantity AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER SOLD BEFORE. UNIFORM SHIRTS made to order. BUCK GLOVES cheap as usual. E. R. BOWEN, 39 Clark st. Over the United States Express Office.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, Incorporated ... February, 1857. Office 104 & 106 Washington Street. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS. From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest to the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings [illegible]. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

CODFISH—60 Boxes and Drums, HERRING—300 Boxes. DRIED PEACHES—100 Bags, For sale low to close Consignment by EWING, BRIGGS & CO., 75 South Water street.

CANADA OATMEAL. Just received 100 Bbls. Fresh Ground Canada Oatmeal, For sale cheap by OSBORNE, BROS. & CO., No. 11 Canal street.

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—in Chancery. Wessel Allis vs. John M. Rees et al. Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery, will in obedience to a mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the following described premises [illegible] in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County. Chicago, June 1st, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861.—William T. Burgess vs. John D. Titsworth, Rudolph M. Titsworth, [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. Francis W. Buckingham vs. Charles A. Gregory, William Winn, Horace F. Waite, [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated March 1st, 1856, and recorded in the recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, [illegible] EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee. DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, S.S.—Cook County Circuit Court, Term, A. D. 1861. Ebenezer G. Wolcott vs. D. C. Brown. [illegible] that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 28th day of May, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Ebenezer G. Wolcott and against the estate of the said D. C. Brown, for the sum of One Hundred [illegible] Five Dollars and Thirty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore unless you, the said D. C. Brown shall personally be and appear before the said County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of June, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Ebenezer G. Wolcott and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. A. E. WOLCOTT, Plff's Att'y.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861.—In Chancery. William T. Seymour vs. Clark Runyon and Laura Runyon, his wife, Joseph Johnston, Charles Wicker, John Denniston, American Horse Nail Company, Samuel Bailey, John H. Brown, William Brown, Peter Kinney, Eggleston B. Lodwick, Charles Starr, Jr., Robert Hughes, Lucian Buttles, administrator of the estate of Joel Buttles, deceased, the unknown heirs of Joel Buttles, deceased, [illegible] kins, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Filkins, deceased, the unknown heirs of Joseph Filkins, deceased. Affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago that Robert Hughes, one of the defendants above named, on due inquiry cannot be found, and that the said Robert Hughes has gone out of this State. Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hughes that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twentieth day of May, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of June next, (1861,) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Robert Hughes, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of June, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. KING & SCOTT, Complainant's Solicitors.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861. William T. Seymour vs. Clark Runyon and Laura Runyon, his wife, Joseph Johnston, Charles Wicker, John Denniston, American Horse Nail Company, Samuel Bailey, John H. Brown, William Brown, Peter Kinney, Eggleston B. Lodwick, Charles Starr, Jr., Robert Hughes, Lucian Buttles, administrator of the estate of Joel Buttles, deceased, the unknown Heirs of Joel Buttles, deceased, [illegible] kins, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Filkins, deceased, the unknown Heirs of Joseph Filkins, deceased.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Clark Runyon, Laura J. Runyon, his wife, The American Horse Nail Company, Lucian Buttles, administrator of the estate of Joel Buttles, deceased, [illegible] H. Brown, William R. Brown, Peter Kinney, Eggleston B. Lodwick and Charles Starr, Jr., [illegible] defendants above named having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, and also, that the defendants designated in the bill of Complaint in said suit as the unknown Heirs of Joel Buttles, deceased, and the unknown Heirs of Joseph Filkins, deceased, [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk. KING & SCOTT, Solicitors for Complainant.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s. Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible] Term, 1861. Samuel Myers vs. [illegible] KING & SCOTT, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING [illegible]

INSURE YOUR FURS [illegible]

THE KENOSHA WATER CURE [illegible]

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Chicago Tribune
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Lyon has met the enemy, and they are his. He overtook Claib. Jackson's secession army at Boonville yesterday and routed them, killing three hundred and taking six hundred prisoners. Major General Sterling Price, of the rebel forces, was mortally wounded. Gov. Jackson, true to his instincts, took to his heels before the fight.

Can this be true? We think there is no reasonable doubt of it. The extraordinary celerity of all of Gen. Lyon's movements and the energy of his blows, lead us to put our faith in any sudden and great success which may be attributed to him. A gentleman from Kansas who met Col. Bates of the first Iowa regiment at Macon City, Missouri, on Monday, informs us that Col. B. had received orders to meet Gen. Lyon at Boonville yesterday. Col. Bates was then preparing to move his troops down the North Missouri Railroad to Renick station, whence he would march to Boonville. It was his understanding that Gen. Lyon would go up the Missouri river by steamboat to within a few miles of Boonville and then disembark and attack the rebel army. That there would be a fight at Boonville on Tuesday was generally believed at Macon City and many other places through which our informant passed.

If the news of the Boonville fight is confirmed, secession is practically ended in Missouri. It is probable that Claib. Fox Jackson has fled to Arkansas or the Indian Territory. It is not likely that he would go west in the direction of Montgomery's Jay-Hawkers.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the total receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, provisions, &c., during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	28,749	21,433
Wheat, bu	377,607	440,688
Corn, bu	649,515	513,445
Oats, bu	55,613	86,022
Rye, bu	21,513	27,400
Barley, bu	4,101	1,836
Seeds, lbs	55,365	23,254
Pork, bbls	222	64
Meats, lbs	73,177	71,843
Lard, lbs	17,790	
Tallow, lbs	38,651	5,410
Live Hogs, no	2,705	1,481
Dressed Hogs, no		
Beef Cattle no	4,925	2,197

The following table shows the total receipts of flour, grain, live stock, &c., since the 1st of January last, compared with the receipts during the corresponding period in 1859 and 1860:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	538,635	210,656	183,485
Wheat, bus	4,330,507	1,651,438	1,357,199
Corn, bus	7,511,670	1,703,618	[illegible]
Oats, bus	420,971	540,318	315,470
Rye, bus	174,171	61,194	23,098
Barley, bus	294,681	186,398	113,790
Seed, lbs	2,582,175	2,597,314	1,295,824
Pork, brls	23,990	12,309	13,336
Cutmeats, lbs	5,109,740	6,706,679	4,356,416
Lard, lbs	5,769,025	1,993,575	2,119,188
Tallow, lbs	215,372	141,439	161,690
Live Hogs, no	198,076	68,536	42,638
Dressed Hogs, no.	144,115	45,200	35,993
Beef Cattle	59,190	60,300	36,948

Reducing the flour to wheat, the total amount of grain of all kinds received from the first of January to the 15th of June, for three years, compare as follows:

	Bushels.
	15,233,595
	10,595,931
	4,864,222

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain in store in this city on the 17th inst., compared with the statement of the three previous weeks:

	June 17.	June 10.	June 3.	May 27.
Flour, bbls	35,250	35,250	37,700	29,300
Wheat, bu	442,092	523,384	458,959	513,668
Corn, bu	2,281,073	1,876,451	1,654,384	1,583,323
Oats, bu	474,614	506,497	505,736	501,365

MILWAUKEE TWADDLE.

[illegible]ver since the people of Chicago and [illegible]nois have ceased taking Wisconsin [illegible]p-tail currency, except for what it is [illegible]th in coin, the Milwaukee papers have [illegible] industriously indulging in a vast [illegible]nt of the silliest twaddle imaginable [illegible]cerning the "envy," "jealousy," &c., of [illegible]ago, because during two or three [illegible], at the time our farmers very properly refused to accept our "stump-tail," [illegible]receipts of wheat at Milwaukee were [illegible]r than those at Chicago. The following [illegible]om the Milwaukee *Free Democrat* is [illegible] sample of the stuff they have been [illegible]ing their readers to:—

[illegible] any wonder that our Chicago neighbor [illegible] over their sad condition? We are not [illegible] of those who think Chicago people hate [illegible]ukee. They only feel chagrined that [illegible]ukee is taking the lead of that enterprising city in business affairs. They have so [illegible]ndulged in the thought that Chicago [illegible] hub of the universe and Milwaukee [illegible] on the rim, that now, to find that [illegible] frog in the fable, too much puffing [illegible]duced a collapse, it makes them feel [illegible]. Cheer up, neighbor! We were [illegible] ourselves, and know how to sympathize with you. We have no disposition to [illegible] over you, by any means. You will in [illegible] without doubt, have a fair share of business. Though in future, you must be [illegible] to our fair city in the grain trade.

To demonstrate what flights of [illegible] the Milwaukee journals are capable [illegible] append a table, showing the receipts [illegible] of all kinds, including flour, at [illegible] and Milwaukee from the 1st of [illegible] to the 15th of June:

Receipts at Chicago.	Receipts at Milwaukee. Bushels.
[illegible]	5,322,891

[illegible]gures for Milwaukee given in the [illegible] are also from the *Free Democrat* of [illegible], and we presume they are correct. With regard to the single article of [illegible] which seems to constitute the basis [illegible] unusual amount of bragging, we [illegible] the receipts of wheat alone, (including flour,) at Milwaukee, since the 1st [illegible], amount to 5,067,067 bushels, [illegible] bushels received at Chicago. In the same paper in which we [illegible] above figures, it is stated that the [illegible] at Milwaukee of the crop of wheat [illegible] "over ten millions of bushels." [illegible] receipts of wheat alone in [illegible] of the same crop [illegible] bushels, and of wheat [illegible] together, 20,969,562 bushels.

[illegible] whether the grain trade of [illegible] during the present year has [illegible] or not, we append further, a [illegible] of the total receipts of grain at [illegible] from the 1st of January to the [illegible] for three years past:

	Bushels.
	15,233,595
	10,595,931
	4,864,222

[illegible] from Missouri and Kansas. [illegible]